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CITY ITEMS.

Parvisance's Card Photographs,
Are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, simply or by the dozen, at 55 cents each. We invite the public to the Exhibition Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

B's, B's, B's.
Businessmen, Notaries and Nurses, know and extol the good qualities of Sawyr's Barbers' Soap. For sale by Grocers and Druggists throughout the country.

Rare Chance.
For Sale—Good Will and Stock of a Hat, Cap, and Ladies' Fur House, in a good location, and doing a first-rate business. Lease two years, to run from April 1st, 1866. Address "A. B," COMMERCIAL office.

Intense Suffering
And long years of pain may be prevented by calling on the Dental office of DR. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 Penn street, and having your Aching and Decayed Teeth extracted positively without pain, by the use or "Laughing Gas," a perfectly safe and harmless anæsthetic. From May to seventy-five persons take it daily at our offices, all of whom can be consulted regarding its merits. Our $10 sets of Teeth are without any doubt superior to those other dentists charge from $15 to $30 for elsewhere, and we warrant and. No charge for giving the Gas, and no charge for extracting when Artificial Teeth are ordered. N. B.—The Artificial Human Eye made to order. Nine first-class Assistants in attendance.

Furnished Room.
A gentleman wants a furnished room with fire and gas, as near the Postoffice as possible. Address "G," Commercial office.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.
Those of our readers who may be under the necessity of having their teeth extracted, and who have a dread of the pain caused by such an operation, would do well to call upon Mr. C. Sill, of 346 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. S. uses Nitrous Oxyd, or "Laughing Gas," and will administer it to a number of persons without the least sensation of pain. Our better half had some eight or ten taken out while under the influence of the "gas," and experienced no pain whatever. Mr. S. also inserts teeth, of the best quality, at very moderate prices. Give him a call and examine his work.—*Indiana Messenger.*

Extraction of Corns and Bunions,
Without pain or bleeding. Dr. Rendall, for a few days, 70 Fifth street. Office hours from 12 M. to 4 P. M. Residentary visits, on applicent on, before those hours.

Roback's Bitters.
A Harrisburg paper tells of a man who has failed in business four times, been upset in a stage coach, and thrown down an embankment of sixty feet; fallen head-foremost through a bridge, and been run over by a locomotive; has been married three times, and is the father of twenty-one children. "He still lives," is in business at Harrisburg, and "Hops Roback's Bitters and Blood Pills constantly in his family.

To Bakers.
A prime article of Carb Ammonia, sold at low rates, at Plemming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

Country Merchants.
Now that prices are advancing, will find it greatly to their interest to visit the Dry Goods establishment of Barker & Co., 89 Market street, where they will find full lines of bleache t and brown shirting and sheetings, prints, ginghams, and other staple goods, at the very lowest eastern prices.

Best Prints,
Now styles, at 25c, at Barker & Co's, 89 Market st.

At 25 Cents,
Fine shirting muslin, at 31½c extra yard wide, at 31c, double width shirting, 37½c, at Barker & Co.'s, 89 Market street.

The Daily Commercial

Illinois Cotton Crop.

The remarkable increase within four years in the shipments of cotton from points in southern Illinois, is shown from the fact that the shipments from nine of the stations on the Illinois Central Railroad in 1860 amounted to 6,770 lbs, and in 1864 to 1,581,460 lbs. The following figures show the constant and rapid increase:

Year 1862.....	1,770 lbs.
" 1863.....	91,397 "
" 1864.....	384,480 "
" 1865.....	1,581,460 "

The yield of 1865 is equal to 3,000 bales, worth over half a million of dollars.

GUBERNATORIAL.

A special dispatch to the COMMERCIAL, from Blairsville Intelligencer, dated yesterday, states that at a meeting of the Indiana and Cambria County Union Conferees, the delegates to the State Convention from those counties were instructed to support General Harry White for Governor.

A Lewistown correspondent of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: "The County Committee of Mifflin county met on the 8th inst., and selected C. G. Shaninger, Esq., as Representative delegate to the State Convention. He is for Geary for Governor."

LATE NEWS ITEMS,

The proposition to amend the Constitution of Minnesota, making intelligence instead of color a qualification of suffrage, has been rejected by the lower House of that State.

The latest advices from the pineries of Minnesota indicate that the lumbermen are likely to get out more than an average stock of logs. The weather all winter has been quite favorable for lumbering purposes, and the coming season will be a busy one in that line.

The story started by the Dayton *Journal* about the drowning of twenty-seven children at Celina, Ohio, turns out to be without foundation.

George Francis Train and Fernando Wood addressed a Fenian meeting in New York on Monday night. It is rumored in New York that General Sweeney has purchased several pieces of heavy cannon.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The United States Minister to England, Charles Francis Adams, will probably return home. It is supposed his place will be filled by Mr. Motley, now Minister to Vienna, or Mr. March, Minister to Italy. Either of these vacancies would probably be filled by Governor Curtin.

There are eighty thousand people in Tennessee who can neither read nor write. The Memphis *Bulletin* thinks it would be well to imitate New England and teach them, instead of that to abuse the Yankees and still leave these unfortunates in ignorance.

During the week ending the 10th instant, the disbursements of the Treasury Department amounted to $4,407,982 37. During the same period the department issued certificates of indebtedness amounting to $510,000, and reduced the old ones to the amount of $3,000. Receipts from Internal Revenue last week amounted to the large sum of $3,000,000. The total National Bank Currency issued last week was $1,756,380. Total issued up to date is $253,116,380.

A New York dispatch says: A swindle concocted by partners of a New York broker's firm was exposed Monday by Washington detectives. The party called at the police headquarters recently, representing that the firm had been robbed of twelve thousand dollars in United States bonds, and believing that the thieves parties were now in the city. After a brief investigation the detectives concluded that they were being misled, and telegraphed for other members of the firm, who duly arrived in town and corroborated the statements of their partners, and charged with the abstraction of the missing bonds. The result was the production by the faithful police of seven thousand dollars of stolen property.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars in prizes, which was offered by a number of gentlemen of New York city for the best essay on the duty of membership of soldiers who have lost their right arms in battle, was awarded by the committee appointed to decide upon the merits of the contributions, to Rev. Edward Everett Hale. The book is to be published, which will be composed of the best of these compositions, and the Rev. Dr. Bellows, President of the Sanitary Commission, has written to Major General O. O. Howard, requesting him to furnish an article for the volume.

The New York *Herald* publishes a letter from President Juarez to a friend in this country. He says that the enemy is consuming his last resources, and his forces are becoming demoralized. He is very hopeful of the republican cause in Mexico, and says that without the necessity of the United States taking any part in the war, they will be able to obtain a definite triumph for the cause of National independence. The attitude assumed by the Government of the United States has put great moral support to the republican cause in Mexico. Maximilian has now not the slightest idea of cementing his so-called throne.

The *Herald's* Mexican correspondent says that while in the vicinity of Vera Cruz there is an appearance of great activity, and while very there is little really in it, nearly all the merchandise arriving being for the French portion of the Imperial army. Immense supplies of ordnance and ordnance stores recently arrived and have been forwarded to the Capital. All the merchants in Vera Cruz, excepting the French, condemn the Imperial Government openly.

Where Female Sex Prevails.

Some curious statistics have just been published with respect to the population in France. It appears that the females number 18,741,037, and the males 18,045,276, forming altogether 9,034,999 families. There exist 5,000,120 boys under age, and 4,106,821 girls Of 8,579,046 unmarried persons there are 4,479,850 females. There are 931,023 widowers and 1,790,128 widows. Of the widowers eighty-one are twenty years of age, and there are 830 widows of the same age. France possesses, at this moment, 1,529,154 girls of from fifteen to twenty years of age, and 1,308,309 boys of the same age.

The greatest examples of longevity are supplied by females. We find three females out of four unmarried persons who have attained the age of 105, and two widows who have passed that age. 17,271 French men and only 13,409 French women have lost their sight; 12,467 French men, and only 9,269 French women are deaf and dumb; 52,419 French women have become insane, and only 2,372 French men. There are 25,407 male idiots, and only 18,118 female idiots. The female sex prevails in France, while it has constantly decreased in the city of Vienna, since the year 1830, in the proportion of three hundred to a very six years.

City Point is announced as a military Post and is to be garrisoned by a small number of troops. This has been ordered by Gen. Terry who is in command of the Department of Virginia.

WHEAT CROP.—The crop of wheat in the Northern States, for 1865, amounts to 148,922,829 bushels.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

Divorce Wanted from a Rebel Husband.

More Banking and Insurance Companies in Pittsburgh.

The Improvement of Wharves in Allegheny County.

Bill Enlarging Privileges of Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Passed.

Important Local Bills Presented.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 13, 1866.

SENATE.—Mr. Bigham presented the petition of Anna J. Lawrence, of Allegheny county, asking for a divorce from her husband, who was an officer in the Confederate army, and is now in Mexico.

Also, a memorial of citizens of McKeesport asking for authority to levy an additional tax for bounty purposes.

Mr. Hoge, a petition of citizens of Franklin, asking for authority to build a bridge over the Allegheny river, at the lowest line of said borough.

Mr. Lowrey, from Committee on Federal Relations, as committed, joint resolutions asking Congress to equalize the payment of bounties to persons who volunteered during the late war.

Mr. Connell, from the Committee on Finance, as committed, act for the relief of citizens of Chambersburg. This bill is reported as it passed the House.

Mr. Bigham read in place act to incorporate the Western Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh.

Also, act regulating the collection of taxes in Allegheny county, and relative to the payment of the salary of the Warden of the Allegheny county prison.

Also, providing for entering satisfaction on deeds and mortgages.

Also, authorizing the authorities of the Borough of Lawrenceville to open Union street through a certain graveyard.

Also, an act to amend the marriage contract between Robert J. Laurence and Anna, his wife.

Mr. Graham, an act authorizing the school directors of the borough of McKeesport to equalize the payment of bounties to volunteers.

Also, an act authorizing the county of Allegheny to issue bonds to the amount one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the improvement of wharves.

Mr. Ridgway, authorizing the Erie and Allegheny railroad to purchase the Erie and Waterford plank road, &c.

Bills passed finally, as follows: An act to prevent the building of wooden tenements in the borough of Franklin.

Also, an act authorizing the Shenango Coal Company to construct a railroad from the Ohio State line to the Pittsburgh and Erie Canal.

Also, an act to encourage the manufacture of iron with coke and mineral coal.

Also, an act to incorporate the Northern Coal and Railroad Company.

HOUSE.—Bills passed.—An act regulating the terms of court in Lawrence county.

An act relating to the sale of the Allegheny and New Brighton Turnpike Company.

To incorporate the city of Meadville.

To establish the principal office of the Lawrence Railroad Company at Pittsburgh.

To incorporate the Latrobe and Salem Railroad.

Supplement to an act incorporating the Mill Creek Railroad.

Supplement to the provision of an act entitled, "Relating to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company," to the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad.

To incorporate the city of Titusville.

Let Eight Hours labor bill was considered and made the special order for next Wednesday, at seven o'clock.

At act to allow the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad to build branches in counties and adjoining counties through which it passes was passed finally.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met at three P. M., and considered the following bills:

Mr. Graham called up the further supplement to the act incorporating the Monongahela Water Company. Passed finally.

Also, an act to incorporate the Enterprise Insurance Company of Pittsburgh. Passed finally.

Mr. Hoge, an act to legalize the election of borough officers of Pithole. Passed finally.

Adjourned until to-morrow at ten o'clock.

THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

The Members Sworn to Support the Constitution of the United States—Gov. Hamilton's Message—Legislative Proceedings—Great Loss by Water and Fire.

NEW ORLEANS, February 13.—The Texas Convention organized on the 7th inst., and voted by 66 to 11, that all the members should swear to support the Constitution of the United States, the previous resolution to that effect, which had hitherto done so, should take the amnesty oath, was reconsidered. The Constitutional oath was then administered to the Convention by Judge Everett, the members standing.

Governor Hamilton was introduced the organization, and sent a message, recommending, among other things, the repudiation of the rebel State debt. The message was referred to a committee on the condition of the State, Executive and Legislative Departments and Judiciary.

Judge Roberts, of Smith county, formerly president of the secession convention, is chairman of the committee on the general provisions of the constitution. Judge Hancock is chairman of the committee on slavery, freedmen, education, public lands, Indian affairs, &c.

Resolutions declaring that no person coming within the exceptions of the President's amnesty proclamation are entitled to a seat, and a substitute to refer all credentials to the Committee on Elections, were referred.

Resolutions to adjust debts contracted on a basis of Confederate money, to inquire after the records, library and furniture of the Supreme Court, to extend relief to the people of the State prior to the war, and to establish separate criminal courts, were all referred to appropriate committees.

The Governor has vetoed the parochial education bill. It is doubtful if he can be overcome members in the Legislature to pass it over the veto.

The river is rising and pouring through all the plantations near Baton Rouge. The greatest sufferers are sugar planters. The crop cannot be saved, and the entire loss is anticipated.

A great fire occurred in Austin, Texas, on the 3d, involving a loss of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Maine Legislature—The Punishment of Traitors.

AUGUSTA, ME., February 13.—Resolutions were introduced into the House branch of the Maine Legislature to-day favoring certain political rights.

The Committee on Federal Relations, to which was referred the resolution in regard to the crime of treason and the punishment of traitors, have reported that as it their opinion no expression of the Legislature of this Legislature is required to hasten the action of the executive authorities of the United States upon the subject of the resolution, it ought not to pass. The report was accepted.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, February 13.—The ship Hamlet, Capt. Stevens, from Calcutta, for Boston, with a valuable cargo of East Indian goods, went ashore during a thick fog last night, on Nantset beach, at Orleans, Cape Cod, and will be a total loss. Her back is broken, and she is full of water. Crew saved. The Hamlet was 757 tons burthen, built in 1851, and owned by W. C. Capen & Co.

The United States steamer Pawtucket, ashore of Cape Cod, was got off last night without damage.

A Confederate Captain Sentenced for Murder.

NASHVILLE, February 12.—Capt. Burnett, an ex-Confederate officer, was sentenced to three years confinement in the Penitentiary for the killing of Sergeant Bowers, of the 12th Ohio regiment, at Shellmound, on the 4th of July last. Pollard and Burnett simultaneously fired at one another, and both were wounded at the first fire. Burnett's wound was slight.

Death of Bishop Fitzpatrick, of Boston.

BOSTON, February 13.—Right Rev. John B. Fitzpatrick, Catholic Bishop of Boston, died last night, after a lingering illness, aged 55 years.

WHY WE SHOULD WEAR BEARDS.—There are more solid inducements for wearing the beard than the mere improvement of a man's personal appearance and the cultivation of such an aid to the every-day diplomacy of life. Nature combining, as she never fails to do, the useful with the ornamental, provides us with a far better respirator than science could ever make, and one that is never so hideous to wear as that black seal upon the face that looks like a passport to the realms of suffering and death. The hair of the moustache not only absorbs the moisture and miasma of the fogs, but it strains the air from dust and the soot of our great smoky cities. It acts also in the most scientific manner, by taking heat from the warm breath as it leaves the chest, and supplying it to the cold air taken in. It is not only a respirator, but with the beard entire, we are provided with a comforter as well; and these are never left at home, like the umbrellas and all such appliances we use every day, unheeded. Moffat and Livingstone, the African explorers, and many other travelers, say that in the night no wrapper can equal the beard. The remarkable thing, is too, that the beard, like the hair of the head, protects against the heat of the sun. It acts as it should does to an ice house; but more than this, it becomes moist with the perspiration, and then, by evaporation, cools the skin. A man who accepts this protection of nature's, may face the rudest storm and the hardest winters. He may go from the hottest room into the coldest air without any dread; and we verily believe he might sleep in a morass with impunity—at least his chance of escaping the terrible fever would be better than his beardless companions.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

Excitement on West Hickory.

Additional Strikes on Manross Farm.

A Big Strike in Ohio.

A 200 Barrel Well of Lubricating Oil.

New Strikes on West Hickory.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

TIDIOUTA, February 6.

Having a leisure moment, I will improve it by giving you the latest items of interest on West Hickory. A new strike has just been made on the property of the Hickory Farm Oil Company. This well is located on the creek, and but a short distance from the river, and is now being tubed, when it is expected to prove one of the best wells on the creek. This company are fast leasing out their wells for boring, mostly at a bonus, reserving one half the oil as royalty. They have also leased some fifty building lots in their already laid out city, which is fast building up, and have located on their property the depot of the new railroad about being built, and which will connect Franklin and Oil City with Ironie, thereby forming direct communication with the Eastern cities. This certainly looks very much like business, and from present prospects we doubt not that ere long this city, located at the mouth of West Hickory, will rival Oil City as a point for receiving and shipping, being located as it is on the Allegheny river, with both eastern and western railroad communication, as well as being the outlet for the shipment of oil from the entire valley of West Hickory, which now promises to be unsurpassed. We cannot think of any better or safer point for capitalists, speculators, or forsome seekers to invest.

Another new well, producing twenty barrels, has been struck upon the Manross Farm, just below the property of the Second National Company, which is also receiving a bonus. Number 19 well, on the White Farm, just above the property of the Triangle Oil and Mining Company, is now producing thirty barrels per day, having gained ten barrels in the last two weeks. The Foster well, on same farm, is producing thirty-five barrels heavy lubricating oil, 27 gravity. When you take into consideration that oil is obtained on this creek at from 112 up to 160 feet only below the surface, and that when obtained it is worth at the wells thirty dollars per barrel, as well as the fact that no dry holes have yet been found, you will be surprised at the excitement now prevalent on West Hickory.

A. Q.

The West Hickory Oil Region.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

FLEMING'S FARM, WEST HICKORY CREEK, }
February 8, 1866. }

At the Manross farm I find considerable excitement and enthusiasm over two wells struck some days since, which commenced pumping oil yesterday. Standing in front of the Manross House, I was able to obtain a view of the flat, and could see around me four engines engaged in boring for oil, three pumping oil, and seven derricks in process of advancement. The Carson well reported two weeks since as having struck a good vein of refining oil, is now pumping a steady flow of oil and water, having considerable gas. They have rather too much water, and fear to stop in order to drill, lest the water should settle back across to the "log" of the well, and I gleaned the following: Depth, 170 feet; struck first sand at 90 feet; second sand, 140 feet; third sand, 160 feet; depth, at 169 feet; fourth sand at 262 feet, 12 feet thick; oil found in fourth sand. The Tod well, 400 feet west, is now under way pumping refining oil yesterday, but having no tank, allowed the oil to run away during the night, got a tank this morning, and have pumped twenty-five barrels up to this evening, when it was continuing to do as well as in the morning.

The Pusey well, on lease No. 38, yesterday commenced pumping, and will, I think, be the result of their pumping, about fifty barrels of lubricating oil, they are barreling at the rate of 320 per barrel.

There is great excitement here, and hundreds of people are coming in daily to look after for themselves. Some are seeking investments in the purchase and lease of lands, and others are offering to buy out those who have leases, reducing or going down. There is a good deal of speculation in this way. Leases on the creek, which have hitherto been secured on West Hickory, and there are indications of a renewal of that excitement before long.

I have not yet had time to examine the Manross farm; but will, shortly, give you my opinion of the wells on the Fleming and White farms. The Manross farm, however, is now being bored, in addition to those already yielding. These lands are a little higher up the creek, and for a mile or two have the same appearance as the Manross farm, with a greater area for boring. Those already wells below and higher up the creek, which I purpose to visit.

The Ships of War of Great Naval Powers.

Mr. Donald McKay, a distinguished eastern ship builder, has lately returned from Europe, where he has been visiting the principal naval navies of France and England, and he says that our Navy Department has constructed, built and equipped since 1861, an iron clad fleet more powerful than all the iron clad navies of the world combined, and that the Monitor Dunderberg to be made at the French iron clads of which we have heard so much to praise. From Mr. McKay's statement we take the following figures which will show the progress of the British and French navies in the matter of iron clad vessels. British ships, Warrior, Black Prince, 6,109 tons, length 380 feet 6 inches; Defence, Resistance, Lord Warden, Lord Clyde, 6,150 tons, length 280 feet; Achilles, 6,521 tons, length 280 feet; Black Prince, 6,109 tons, length 380 feet 6 inches; Defence, Resistance, 6,150 tons, length 280 feet; Lord Warden, Lord Clyde, 6,150 tons, length 280 feet; Achilles, 6,521 tons, length 280 feet; Warrior, 6,109 tons, length 380 feet 6 inches; Valiant, Minotaur, Northumberland, Agincourt, 10,690 tons, length 400 feet; Bellerophon, 4,246 tons, length 300 feet; Hercules, 8,680 tons, length 325 feet; Sultan, 9,210 tons, length 330 feet; Monarch, Research, Hotspur, 3,480 tons, length 225 feet; Favorite, wooden screw, 21 guns, 1,406 tons, length 225 feet; Enterprise, wooden screw, 17 guns, 1,406 tons, length 225 feet; Pallas, wooden screw, 17 guns, 1,406 tons, length 225 feet; Arrogant, Plantagenet, Hotspur, Research, 3,480 tons, length 225 feet; Scorpion, Wivern, 1,965 tons, length 225 feet; Lord Clyde, Lord Warden, 6,150 tons, length 280 feet; Valiant, Minotaur, Northumberland, Agincourt, 10,690 tons, length 400 feet; Sultan, 9,210 tons, length 330 feet; Monarch, 3,480 tons, length 225 feet; Scorpion, Wivern, 1,965 tons, length 225 feet;

...ld from our friends
...ecompanied by re-
...pecially, whatever relates
...uction of oil lands and relia-
...neral, will be acceptable and
...ed. Events of local interest, mechanical and
...ricultural results, inventions and improvements of
...every description, clearly and briefly described, are
...solicited. To secure attention, communications
...should be brief and entirely reliable, and should be
...sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

JUST LOOK AT IT.

Some people are alarmed because the President has distinct views, some of which do not perfectly accord with the majority in Congress, and these persons do not hesitate to denounce him with harsh epithets and declare him to be a traitor to his party and principles. Mr. JOHNSON, on coming into the Presidency, was compelled to act, he must have views and a policy, and, right or wrong, he made them up honestly and with the single purpose of serving the country. Some of these views and a portion of this policy have not proved to be strictly in accordance, in detail, with the ideas of the majority in Congress, and because of this difference the President becomes the object of distrust and malediction by certain presses and politicians. At this point let one thing be observed. While Mr. JOHNSON has expressed no purpose to resist the majority or to do anything but to endeavor to have his policy prevail, as any man would, believing he was right, yet prepared to acquiesce in the will of the majority. Mr. SUMNER and others in Congress have set about to organize a party and frame a policy outside of and opposed to the Union party in Congress—whose measures they denounce—and to make their peculiar ideas the test. Now, it will be observed that the men and the presses who denounce the President the loudest are the men and the presses in closest sympathy with Mr. SUMNER and his new sect, whom the President, no doubt, meant when he referred to the extremists in the North. It is unquestionably true, if they are right, the President, with the majority in Congress, is wrong. Thus it is, they who have arrayed themselves against the Union majority in Congress are foremost in distrusting and denouncing President JOHNSON.

When the President repudiates his principles and turns his back on his friends, it will be time enough to make war on him. He did not do it in his speech to the Virginia delegation,—he may do it in some other speech. When he does, we will all know it, and there will be but one thing to say about it.

THE SITUATION AT THE CAPITAL.

In order to understand the late conversation of the President with a delegation from the Legislature of Virginia, the condition of affairs in Washington must be kept in view. The remarks of the President evidently had reference to the state of the reconstruction measures, which had been commenced by him immediately on his accession to office, and in which Congress, on its assembling, of course co-operated. The constitutional amendment, which passed the House by a strong vote, is understood to have the President's approval, and there is no evidence of his being opposed to or opposed by Congress in any general measure designed to restore to the country to its proper condition of unity.

There have, it is true, been some members of Congress who have taken a different attitude. Mr. SUMNER has assumed a position which is no less in opposition to the Republican party than to the President. He has formally and deliberately offered a "counter proposition" to the amendment passed as a Republican measure by the House. He, and the few who espouse his views, are not representatives of the Republican party, except to a limited extent. And there is no need of so absurd a theory, as that Mr. JOHNSON refers to Congress or the Republican party with which he is agreed in the proposed measure, when this small and extreme section of it alone was the most that he could have in his mind. The severe criticism and gross denunciation which have been indulged against Mr. JOHNSON on account of this conversation appear, therefore, to be as disingenuous as they are unjust.

From the common principles of human nature, it is far more likely that such was the character of the salutations, than that he should set himself gratuitously in antagonism to his own party, and that, too, when relations of amity and mutual confidence had existed up to the present moment. Besides, he refers to the extremist views, which are opposed to his ideas of reconstruction, in such terms as clearly show that it was not Congress nor a great party that he referred to, but a small number of individual persons. In fact, there is not in the entire compass of the remarks uttered by the President on the occasion, and we have read them over and over, a single word that is disrespectful or disparaging to Congress or any of its proceedings. And we are utterly at a loss to account for the tone and style of some of our cotemporaries, when speaking of the President's sentiments. For the language of some of them, it is easy to understand the reason. But that other journalists should make statements such as they have made, if they had really and personally read the account of the interview, is a matter beyond our comprehension. The remarks of Mr. JOHNSON express sentiments on reconstruction and the principles of the Government, and aspirations for the future prosperity of the country, which every good citizen may accord to. And any overbearing assumption of temper or purpose, that some optics have seen, we confess we have failed to discover.

WITHOUT placing too low an estimate on the question of amending the Constitution, this way or that, on questions in various ways effecting the negro, questions of a political character, we can safely say that, there are in the land a considerable number of persons, deeply concerned in measures relating to the finances, public credit, the protection of labor, and the future of our great interests,—in one word, in the fate of the Nation. It was vital that the rebellion should be put down,—it is scarcely less so that the best talent of the Nation should be employed in the best temper to the providing of the means for paying the immense debt incurred thereby. While the people do not desire their representatives to omit any part of their duty regarding the things concerning "reconstruction," they do expect that the questions of the Currency, of the Tariff and of kindred matters, will receive the attention their importance demands. So far, probably, not less than fifty speeches have been made on "reconstruction," and much of the time of Congress has been consumed in listening to them. The result has been, a snarl that opens anything but a promising prospect for anything or anybody. Could Congress agree to drop this for a short time, and to devote their attention to the material interests of the country, the effect could not fail of being most happy. On "reconstruction" time will exert a beneficial influence; but on the Finances and on questions relating to the manufacturing and producing interests, immediate consideration and early action are essential.

SCHOOLS IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond *Enquirer* favors the establishment of free schools in Virginia, and commends the subject to the consideration of the Legislature. This is evidence of progress. To see this in that State, and especially in that journal, is really cheering. The *Enquirer*, too, goes the length of suggesting that education in these schools, when established, shall not be left to the option of parents, with reference to their children, but that they should be obliged to send their children to school, until they shall have acquired the rudiments of an English education. This is the true doctrine, undoubtedly. We mean, that all children should be sent to some school, public or private, long enough to learn how to read, write and cypher.

The *Enquirer* refers, in argument, to the schools of the Northern States, especially to New York. A better model could scarcely be recommended than the free public schools of New York or Pennsylvania, with the compulsory feature incorporated, if necessary, as the benefit of school education is so generally understood that it is only in rare instances neglected. In States where the institution is a novelty, its benefits might be neglected, unless sustained by a compulsory statute. Virginia could do nothing that would more facilitate her improvement. Both classes of the population need the benefit of free schools.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Texas elected ninety delegates to her recent Constitutional Convention, and by a system of distribution peculiar to herself, by which the larger counties elect sometimes two, generally one, delegate each, and in connection with one or more others, another, who is called a "floater." It is a custom peculiar to Texas, for several counties together to elect only one delegate; but it is only when a county elects one independently, and assists to elect another conjointly with a smaller county or counties, that the del-egate is called a "floater." Of the delegates elected, it was supposed that there would be a majority opposed to the policy of Governor Hamilton, whose friendship for the Union has been ardent, and those who take him are seldom those who wish that Union well.

The census board of the State of Iowa, by its recent labors, reveal some interesting statistics of the resources and development of that strong young State, viz: Total population, 754,732; entitled to vote, 146,427; dwelling houses, 114,351; miles of railroad finished, 703½; institutions of learning, 41; bushels of coal raised, 1,936,582; value of manufactures, $7,100,465; acres of sorghum grown, 1,443,605; pounds of sugar from sorghum, 8386; pounds of grapes raised, 390,490; gallons of wine made, 130,779; pounds of tobacco raised, 753,626; pounds of wool shorn in 1864, 2,815,620; number of sheep in 1865, 1,450,787; value of sheep destroyed by wolves and dogs, $126,148.

The Camden, (N. J.) Scientific Association have in their possession a book published A. D. 1639, which it claims to be the oldest book in America. The editors of the *Scientific American* declare in triumph that they have an older book, published A. D. 1637, but Dr. Duffield, of Detroit, Michigan, announces that he has a Bible work older than either, resembling print as nearly as to make it hard to tell the difference. It is dated A. D. 1590, and was brought from Rome by Hon. Lewis Cass, Jr.

The ceremony of the PYX—a custom which may be literally said to date from time immemorial, has just taken place at the Royal Mint, in London. It is a trial of the coinage of the realm, to ascertain if it is pure and standard gold and silver, of nothing less than fair weight and with nothing more than the proper quantities of alloy. In the former case that gold, as it is termed, consists of twenty-two parts of fine gold with two parts of alloy in the pound—troy weight. The alloy of gold, now used is copper; formerly it was silver. Silver is weighed by the pound standard; and a pound of silver con sins 11 oz. 2 dwts. of fine silver with 18 dwts. of added alloy to harden it. According to these standards 45,29-40th sovereigns go to the pound weight troy, and exactly 66s to the pound weight troy of silver.

A depositor brought two bags of gold to a New York Wall-street bank the other day, and during his talk with the officials, lost sight for a moment of his bags. On turning round he perceived two men with the bags in their possession, who, when they thus seen by him, remarked "that they had just been wagering whether or not it was gold that was in the bags," one of them saying it was all brass, the unsuspecting depositor enlightened the gentlemen, who-upon the obliged betters retired to drink the whiskey-skins that were lost and won, paying the delight of the business man when he learned that the gentlemen were thieves of high standing in the profession.

In order to keep pace with the demand for fractional currency, nearly one hundred thousand dollars' worth will be printed every day by the Treasury. Last week the issue amounted to four hundred and five thousand dollars. The redemption division of the Treasury Department last week cancelled fractional currency amounting to sixty-two thousand eight hundred dollars.

The State Department has been informed by the American Consul at Malta, that there is evidence that the cholera has not entirely abandoned that locality. He represents, also, that although no cases of real cholera are known, it has left many severe cases of dysentery and typhoid fever which incline the principal English and Maltese physicians to think that the disease may again appear in the coming spring.

The irrepressible Yankee, who makes wooden nutmegs and white oak cheese, it seems is not alone and singular in the practice of "Yankee" tricks. The depravities of human nature are a heritage common to the race, and creep out in the Southern South as in New England. Who but a Yankee could conceive the idea of increasing the weight of a sale of cotton by packing in it worthless and untransportable substances? Yet, from the South, a manufacturing company at Baltimore received a consignment of cotton, in one of the bales of which, in unpacking it, was found a twenty-four pound shell. Another company in the same city recently discovered in the centre of a bale of cotton a peck or more of bullets; lead no longer needed for murderous purposes, sold as cotton!

Dr. de Boismont has recently published the statistics of suicides in France for the last forty years, from which it appears that fourteen thousand, two hundred and forty-two persons hanged themselves, eight thousand, seven hundred and forty-five drowned themselves; four thousand, nine hundred and ninety killed themselves by fire arms; one thousand, five hundred and fifty-two stabbed themselves; one thousand, three hundred and eighty-two threw themselves from roofs; seven hundred and forty-six poisoned themselves, and two hundred and eighty-two put an end to themselves in various other ways.

The Washington Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen have just received interesting reports from its agents in different portions of the South. Their freedmen, with but few exceptions (the aged and infirm,) are self-supporting, industrious and economical. The savings' banks, established for their benefit, have been very beneficial, as they deposit at least two-thirds of their monthly earnings.

Seventeen thousand, five hundred officers of the British army were convicted and tried during the past year, and four hundred and sixty of them were whipped.

It is intended to send out one of the Alden type-setting machines to the great international Exhibition in Paris, and will, no doubt, attract more attention than any other combination of machinery there.

The highest inhabited place on the globe is at Anconaro, Peru, which is 16,000 feet above the sea.

A gentleman direct from Texas, by the Galveston steamer—and whose means of information are unsurpassed—assures us that the cotton crop of Texas for the present year will not exceed six hundred thousand bales. The industrial question in Texas is rapidly finding a solution in the profitable labor contracts which are entered into.

The people of Maryland are much excited over new railroad projects. One of them is the Metropolitan Railroad, to run from Boston to District of Columbia to the Pennsylvania line, trusting to chance for connections. Another is a road from Washington to Point Lookout. A still more important one is to build, with the assistance of Congress and the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New York, a road from Washington City to some point on Lake Erie.

The Chicago *Journal* says the last season has developed the feasibility of raising cotton and tobacco in Southern Illinois, and that large crops of both staples will be raised during the coming season. Tobacco has been the principal crop of the lower counties in Illinois ever since the settlement of the State, and the quantity and quality of wood raised here show the soil to be as well adapted to the cultivation as is that of any portion of the West.

The San Franciscoans have had a recent sensation in the shape of a balloon ascension by one Auguste Burlaze. The aeronaut was carried over the waters of the bay, where his balloon suddenly collapsed, and he fell into the water. Fortunately he was an expert swimmer, and was saved by a boat-load of Italians. The entire proceeding was witnessed with intense excitement by the assembled thousands on shore.

The report of the murder of General E. D. Osbond, formerly of Chicago, more recently a resident of Mississippi, where he had purchased a plantation, proves untrue. A sister of the General has received a letter bearing date January 21, written by the wife of the latter, who is residing with her husband. The letter speaks of him as alive and well, and under no apprehension from any source. The report originally contract the currency, giving to the re-mainder more purchasing power.

E. C.

SMITHFIELD, OHIO.

Sheep and Wool.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Under the above caption you publish an article from a New Orleans paper, which states that the number of the United States have *ten million sheep.* Now, copying such an article without correction, implies approval; and the world is informed that the United States, with all its wealth, has only that number of sheep. Yet even by the census of 1850, sixteen years ago, we had nearly 22,000,000, and under the stimulus of high prices of wool, the number has vastly increased of late years. The number now would probably be near 40,000,000. At four pounds of wool each, it is over 160,000,000 in total. Yet the article in question stated it at 65,000,000 pounds.

Now the State of Ohio alone has, no doubt five million sheep, and New York about as many more. Little Vermont had, sixteen years ago, over a million. I have taken that far-off census for the comparison to show that somebody is not only *sixteen*, but *thirty* years behind time in statistics.

When we censure the London *Times* for its constant and malicious efforts to be-little and slander our country, we ought not to do it ourselves.

A CONSTANT READER.

Who Invented the Telegraph?

To the Editor of the Commercial:

In your paper of Saturday, the 10th inst., a paragraph headed, "Who Was the Inventor of the Electric Telegraph?" ascribes the honor to Levi Burrell, of Milwaukee, who made a *suggestion* to the Franklin Institute, of Rochester, in 1837. If a mere suggestion of practicability entitles any one to that honor, it belongs to another, upon stronger grounds, as early as 1815. In the winter of 1815-'16 I attended a course of medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, where Dr. John Redman Coxe was professor of chemistry. In the course of his lectures on electricity, he stated confidently the practicability of telegraphic communication to any distance, by wires suitably coated, laid in rivers and along the sea coast, under water. That was certainly the nearest approach to the present mode of operation ever suggested, and twelve years earlier than Mr. Burrell's. M.D.

[The priority of "suggestion" clearly belongs to Shakspeare. "I'll put a girdle round about the earth, in forty minutes," were his words.]

UNITED STATES TREASURY.—The Treasury Department issued during the week ending February 10th, certificates of indebtedness amounting to $3,000, and redeemed $510,000 worth of the same. The disbursements of the Treasury during the same period amounted to $4,407,982 37. The Comptroller of the Currency during the week ending Saturday last, issued national bank currency amounting to $1,726,380. The total amount issued to date is $233,116,380. The daily receipts from Internal Revenue during the week ending Saturday last, were as follows:

Monday	$1,258,157 63
Tuesday	723,821 23
Wednesday	1,013,779 79
Thursday	455,000 00
Friday	787,361 81
Saturday	492,056 73
Total	$4,771,115 69

WOOL IN BRAZIL.—Wool begins to come into Buenos Ayres by tons and tons. The prices continue low, ranging from 70 to 85 for 25 pounds of good mixed wools, with currency at 26½ to the silver dollar. Money continues abundant and cheap. Interest is low. A great deal of wool will be shipped this year to the United States.

WHEAT CROP OF MINNESOTA.—The wheat crop of Minnesota, for the year 1865, is estimated at 6,000,000 bushels. This gives forty-eight bushels to every inhabitant, man woman and child in the State. Egypt in its palmiest days could not boast of more than this.

PERSONAL.

—The late King of the Belgians has divided his fortune, estimated at something above eighty millions francs, into four parts. The first three are reserved for the three children, the Duke de Brabant, the Empress Charlotte, and the Count de Flanders. Out of the fourth part will be paid the legacies and pensions which the king grants to all the members of his household, from the highest to the lowest. The surplus will revert to the Count de Flanders, who has already a pension from the nation of one hundred and fifty thousand francs, and which will probably be augmented before long.

—Louis Blanc, Odillon, Barrott, Jules Simon, and Victor Hugo, are writing for *Le Temps*, the only Paris journal which favored the Union during the recent war.

—In the old Repeal, the members of the Daniel O'Connell society were distinguished by wearing a button on the breast called Repeal button, ornamented with shamrock and the Irish harp. The Fenians are reviving the badge.

—At a recent sale of seats for the opera at Havana, under Grau's management, the Captain General took several boxes, paying a large premium for the same. By the rules governing the opera in Havana, he could have ordered the boxes to be reserved for his use without cost.

—Mr. John Hunter, a wealthy patron of the turf, residing in Westchester county, N. Y., the other day disposed of his private picture gallery. For a total of four hundred and seventy-three pieces of canvass he realized $29,245.

—It is said that Madam Bertinatti, the wife of the Italian Ambassador at Washington, has received from the United States Government an indemnity of $50,000 for alleged damages of her property at Vicksburg, Miss., during the war, but we presume the report is untrue or exaggerated. This reminds us that we have been of that city, before she became Italian ambassadress.

—The father of Filibuster Walker has been discovered acting as doorkeeper in a New York theatre, under the assumed name of Smith. Before the rebellion he occupied a high position as a business man in Nashville, and because he determined to stand by the Union, his rich relations abandoned him, and he left his home and traveled North, and has lived in reduced circumstances ever since.

—The beginning of Lent, which, of course, demands at least a lull in the round of fashionable life, has caused the past week to be one of unusual gaiety, at New York, Washington, etc., so much so, indeed, that one is strongly reminded of the European carnival season—that short period of lively dissipation and amusement, when, apparently, the "farewell to flesh" is made by taking as much as possible before hand.

—Victor Emanuel's youngest son, Prince Odo Eugene Marie, Duke de Monferrat, recently died in Genoa in his 20th year. The *Regattamento* has only four children left, namely: Prince Humbert, now in his 23d year, and presumptive heir to the crown; Princess Clotilde, Duke of Aosta, in his 21st year; and two daughters, the Princess Clotilde Napoleon, and Queen Pia of Portugal. The first named is married to Napoleon's cousin, and the latter to the present King of Portugal, the former two princesses of Italy.

—Miss Mary Walker, the female physician, who has been in and around Washington a great deal during the past few years, wears the bloomer costume, and is often mistaken for one of the sterner sex. She attended a ball at Willards Hotel. Democrats and Republicans alike will participate, and the design is, as far as possible, to make the demonstration a non-partisan one. Many of the most influential merchants, bankers, and business men have already signified their readiness to take part in it.

—From the tenor of private advices received here to-day, from an entirely responsible source it is a warrantable inference that the President will appoint Collector of the Port immediately after this meeting is held. He will be a man expecting whose fidelity to the principles associated by the President there will be as little doubt as of his ability to impress the same principles upon others. Within a few days more, you may be certain will, in this matter, be pregnant with important developments.

—An effort is making to secure something like a concert of action in the Southern States in this city, with a view to raising relief for destitute Union families in Alabama—the condition, as represented by private letters received almost every day, is more pitiable even than stated in the newspapers. Long active efforts by all together will probably fail, yet there is a prospect that each denomination will do what it can, on its own behalf, and in its own way.

The Japan Trade—Curious Practice and a Profitable Speculation.

The *London and China Express*, in a discussion of the condition of the British garrison at Hong Kong, incidentally refers to a curious practice. By the treaty of 1858 three itzeboos—the current silver coin of the Japanese—were declared the equivalent of one dollar. In practice, however, reckoning came to an end,so far as traders were concerned, in 1860, but a new arrangement was then made that every month each foreign legation should receive fifteen thousand and each Consulate three thousand itzeboos in exchange for five thousand and one thousand dollars respectively. Moreover, every military or naval officer employed by any of the Treaty Powers at the open ports is allowed to exchange three dollars a day at the old rate of three itzeboos per dollar, and every officer and soldier one dollar on the same terms. As the average value of the dollar, according to the ordinary exchange of the day, is only some two and a half itzeboos, a considerable pecuniary advantage is thus bestowed on those who have been allowed to force the old compulsory standard of three itzeboos to the dollar; and in fact a large and lucrative trade is said to be carried on in this way by the English representatives in Japan.

MANUFACTURING IN CALIFORNIA.—The Pioneer Mill, at Black Point, has 31 looms at work now, consumes annually 1,200,000 pounds of wool, employs 220 laborers, pays out $100,000 yearly in wages, uses a capital of $500,000, and turns out a large amount of goods. One-fourth of the wool purchased is used in making blankets, the importation of which has now entirely ceased, the home production having taken entire possession of the market. Nearly half the production of the flannel, which is also rapidly crowding the imported article out of the market. About one-third of the wool consumed at this mill is from the San Joaquin valley, which is mostly made up into clothing in San Francisco. Broad cloth is not made here in quantity, because of the scarcity of pure merino wool. The Pioneer and Mission Mills together produce 1,800,000 yards of wool, employ about 460 laborers and $1,000,000 of capital, and pay out $200,000 in wages annually.

A HARD STORY SPOILED.—A letter has been received here from General Osborne, who, it will be remembered, was reported to have been murdered near Shreveport, La., by his escaped pit. He says that the published report concerning the terrible condition of affairs in that State are wholly untrue. The district he has to besides he pronounces as peaceable and orderly as any in the South, and that there is no necessity for stationing Federal troops there.

MASSACHUSETTS PAPER COLLAR MANUFACTORY.—The eight paper collar manufactories in Massachusetts, made in the month of May last, 16,500,000 collars, worth $874,000. The value of stock used was $165,000; capital employed, $340,000, and the number of operatives, 165.

DR. J. J. McBRIDE'S

KING OF PAIN.
KING OF PAIN.
KING OF PAIN.

Is still proforming its wonderful cures. Here is a sample of the certificates we are receiving almost daily:

PITTSBURGH, January 19, 1866.

Messrs. McClarran & McKennan—*Gentlemen:* Having been troubled with Asthma for the last eight years and finding nothing to give me relief, I was induced to try the King of Pain, a bottle of which I purchased from you. I am now perfectly well and have my rest. While I was taking it I was out in all kinds of weather, my clothes being wet half the time. I will always say that will address me.

Yours, &c., NEP. R. WILHART, Mate S. B. Sampson.

We are receiving almost daily certificates from parties that have been cured by this wonderful medicine.

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN,

se7 83 Market st., cor. Diamond near Fifth.

McBRIDE'S KING OF PAIN.

McBride's King of Pain.
McBride's King of Pain.
And all genuine Patent Medicines.
And all genuine Patent Medicines.
And all genuine Patent Medicines.

Sold

At FLEMING'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot.
At FLEMING'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot.
At FLEMING'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot.

No. 84 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fourth st.
No. 84 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fourth st.
No. 84 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fourth st.

Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh.

fe11

PITTSBURGH AND BALTIMORE

Lumber, Oil and Mining Co.,

CONSISTING OF SIXTY ORIGINAL SHARES.

PAR VALUE.....$1,000 EACH.

OFFICERS:

President.....CHARLES SEIBERT.
Vice President.....FREDERICK KYERI.
Treasurer.....C. HOEVELER.
Secretary.....J. C. DICKEN.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Seibert,	C. Hoeveler,
Frederick Kyeri,	John Bleicher,
Adam Becker,	Jacob Engele,
William Mazet,	J. C. Dicken.
L. Schmidt.	

This Company has been organized under a charter from the State of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of manufacturing and selling Lumber, Mining and disposing of Coal, boring for and producing Oil, &c., upon their property, which is their own in fee simple of 2,630 Acres of Land, adjoining the town of Rawlesburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., in Preston co., West Virginia, the land extending upon and along the Cheat river for five miles, and being well timbered. Also, a lease for ten years of 62 acres of land on the Monongahela river in Westmoreland county, Pa. The title to the property has been carefully examined and found to be perfect; it is known to be rich in minerals, and covered with the best of timber. The original shares have nearly all been taken.

The books of the Company are now open at the office of C. HOEVELER, Esq., German Insurance Company, Liberty street, where a prospectus, giving full particulars, may be seen.

jan27 wtsf

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.—The undersigned takes this mode of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he will undertake any business connect d with the interest of our citizens before the WORLD'S FAIR, to be held at Paris in 1867. Goods are to be ready in New York before the end of March next, but application for space must be made before the END OF THIS month in order to secure admission.

H. P. GENGEMBRE, Civil Engineer and Chemist, 12 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12-6t

GRAIN WAREHOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

E. D. MILLER & CO.,

(Successors to L. K. Warner.)

fe12-1y NEWARK, OHIO.

CHAS. A. GEISSENHAINER. GEO. W. GEISSENHAINER.

GEISSENHAINER BROTHERS,

MACHINE PATTERN MAKERS,

WATER AND FERRY STREETS,

fe8-2w Pittsburgh, Pa.

DUFF'S BOOK-KEEPING AND BLANKS, for sale by

fe8 W. S. HAVEN, corner Wood and Third streets.

CLOVERSEED.

50 bush Cloverseed for sale by

fe9 C. G. CANFIELD, 141 and 143 First street.

The Tribune on the President's Position.

The New York *Tribune* thinks that the Virginians sought to have been able to say to the President: "Mr. President, we, the legislators of Virginia, have abolished all our laws which subjected any class or race to legal or civil disabilities; and this is our answer to those who question or distrust our disposition to deal fairly with the Freedmen." The *Tribune* quotes the following "forcible reply to the delegation" by the President:

"I feel that the day is not distant, I speak confidently in reference to the great mass of the American people, when they will determine that this Union shall be made whole, and the great right of representation in the councils of the nation be acknowledged. Gentlemen—that fundamental principle 'No taxation without representation,' was one of the principles which carried us through the Revolution. This great principle will hold good yet; and if we but perform our duty, if we but comply with the spirit of the resolutions presented to me to-day, the American people will maintain and sustain the great doctrine upon which the Government was inaugurated. It can be done and it will be done; and I think that if the effort be fairly and fully made, with forbearance and wise precaution, and with discretion and wisdom, the end is not very far distant."

And on this the *Tribune* proceeds to comment as follows, which is the extent it has to say of the late interview:

Truer words were never spoken; and they indicate the true and final solution of all our remaining troubles. Let Virginia adopt for herself the "great principle" here enunciated by the President, and no power on earth can prevent her complete restoration to her proper representation in Congress, but to fraternally join her with her steadfastly loyal sister States. No matter what a few prominent men may say, the North is eager to shake hands with the South in the spirit in which it was first divided. The only obstacle to this is the determination evinced by those who monopolize power in the South to keep the Blacks still in a state of vassalage, and thus prescribe and trample on those whites who have been always true to the Union. We claim that the South was never heartily rebel—that it only seemed so because the aristocratic oligarchy so shut out the principle of power as to crush out or stifle the Union sentiment that nevertheless existed, and was plunged by the country into a sanguinary and destructive war, for which there was never any need nor any reason. And now we ask to be secured against a recurrence of this desolating horror by a universal recognition of the principle as terse-ly embodied in the maxim, *No taxation without Representation.* Establish honestly and fairly the rule that all men who possess the requisite intellectual and moral qualifications shall thereupon be recognized members of the body politic, and the restoration will forthwith be complete. Say, if you choose, that a man must read, or read and write, before he can vote; say, that he must have paid a tax, or even that he must be an owner of real property—we are content, so longas you interpose no barriers to the acquisition of whatever you require, even though its instant effect should be an exclusion of ninety-nine of every hundred blacks from the elective franchise. Give them a fair chance, and if the great mass prove vagrants, idlers and profligates, we are satisfied that they be, for that reason, excluded from voting. But a restoration based on caste—on the principle that all whites are to be entrusted with power—that representation shall be arbitrarily divorced from taxation—will give us no genuine, lasting peace, but will open new recurring feuds and contentions. The "irrepressible conflict" between Democracy and Aristocracy—the rights of man and the privileges of color—cannot be juggled nor mesmerized into any other than a superficial, momentary, fallacious truce. In rebuilding our national edifice, the rock of principle, not the sands of compromise, should be insisted on as foundation; and there is neither peace nor safety on any basis less ample than that of all rights for all.

Movement to Sustain the President.

A New York letter says: "A great public meeting of the conservative men of all classes will be held in this city in the course of a few days, to respond to the President's plan of reconstruction. The gentlemen who have the matter in the charge are understood to be in correspondence with leading men in Philadelphia. Democrats and Republicans alike will participate, and the design is, as far as possible, to make the demonstration a non-partisan one. Many of the most influential merchants, bankers, and business men have already signified their readiness to take part in it.

"From the tenor of private advices received here to-day, from an entirely responsible source it is a warrantable inference that the President will appoint Collector of the Port immediately after this meeting is held. He will be a man expecting whose fidelity to the principles associated by the President there will be as little doubt as of his ability to impress the same principles upon others. Within a few days more, you may be certain will, in this matter, be pregnant with important developments.

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Shocking Affair—Man Buried Alive.

[From the Champaign (Ill.) Union, 8th.]

A story has been floating about town for several days, which seems incredible, but it has come to us from so many sources that we are laying it permitted to doubt it. Though we have not yet been able to learn full particulars. We give the story as it comes to us, and leave our readers to take it with what grains of allowance they may. The tale runs that a returned soldier was found frozen in the grove near Urbana, and taken to a barn, where he laid for several days before burial. Soon after his interment, while some men were engaged in digging a grave, they heard strange sounds, which so frightened them that they left the cemetery in haste, under the impression that ghosts and goblins had taken possession of the city of the dead. Their wonderful story determined others to investigate the matter, and the grave of the soldier was opened, when the horrible discovery was made that he had been entombed alive, his body yet retaining some warmth, though the vital spark had fled. The noises that had attracted attention are supposed to have been produced by his desperate struggles to escape a fate too awful to contemplate.

A PROPOSITION.—The New York *Sun* proposes that 69 congressmen who have speeches to deliver on reconstruction, be sent in a body to Fortress Monroe, and there read their speeches to Jeff. Davis, the unhappy victim to be allowed only half an hour for each meal, and six hours' sleep, each day, until the whole 69 speeches are delivered. Those who believe that "hanging is too good for Jeff. Davis" would pity the unhappy wretch who was thus doomed to listen.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

AN ABLE SPEECH FROM MR. DELANO.

Hon. Columbus Delano, in a speech yesterday in the House, verified our previously expressed estimate of him as "one of the ablest, if not the ablest" of the Ohio Congressional Delegation. In the argument lasting nearly two hours, he held the House and auditors in the crowded galleries in such deep and unbroken silence, that, when finally, the unwelcome gavel came down upon the Speaker's stand, and put the closing period to the speech, there was a general feeling of regret that the rule prevented Mr. Delano from discussing other and sequent points of his argument. Belonging to a Republican delegation (generally of the radical persuasion), and almost unanimously opposed to the just and magnanimous policy advocated in his speech, and surrounded by strong influences, hand and threatningly at work to "reconstruct" him, Mr. Delano displayed more than usual moral courage in proclaiming the liberal principles embodied in his powerful speech.

TEMPER OF THE SOUTH ON THE AMENDMENTS.

Rev. Dr. McTier, one of the most eminent Methodist divines at the South, writes as follows upon the subject of negro equality: "The Southern people have no objection to giving freedmen their rights in so far as protection to property are concerned, and the privilege of testifying in the courts in such cases as they are interested; they can also have their schools and houses of worship; but it may as well be known once for all that the South will never allow them to sit upon the bench as jurymen—never submit that they shall have the equal right of suffrage, or be entitled to any other privileges which would bring them upon a social level with the whites."

Senator Fessenden, a day or two since, said he felt sure the pending constitutional amendments would be "acceptable to the South," but Dr. McTier declares the assumption point blank, and none can doubt but what his position for knowing is the superior of the two.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The chances for the passage of the Bankrupt bill, proposed by Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, are thought to be good; Mr. J. himself being confident of the same.

SESSION OF THE CABINET ON THE FREEDMEN'S BILL.

On Thursday it was telegraphed that there was little doubt but what the President would return the Freedmen's Bureau bill with his objections thereto. The next day the subject was brought up before a full meeting of the Cabinet, when Mr. Johnson, it is said, did not hesitate in his usual calm and decisive manner to assert that he should return the bill. Several of the Cabinet endorsed his position, but a majority of the members, it is asserted, opposed it, urging that it be signed. It is said that the President was immovable, and the meeting, which lasted the best part of the day, broke up with a distinct understanding on the part of the council board that he should veto the bill.

ERRONEOUS RUMORS.

Rumors are current to the effect that it is the intention of the President to restore the privileges of habeas corpus to the people of the late rebellious States, but they are believed to be wholly without foundation.

AMERICAN WOOL.—The requisite above all others necessary for the development of our manufactures, is a sufficient and diversified supply of the raw material—wool. For this our main dependence must always be upon our own agriculture. And no instinctive sentiment of patriotism leads every consumer to prefer home product, it will suit his purpose equally well with a foreign product. It is for the interest of the consumer to buy at home; he saves commissions, exchanges, transportation. He can select exactly what he wants, and he can sell his own products when he buys. The statistics collected by the association show that the vast majority of the manufacturers of the country use only domestic wool. Of 1,073 sets, 2,191 are employed wholly upon domestic wool. Of 987 mills, 707 use domestic wool; while only 46 mills in the whole country use foreign wools alone.

"Hangman Foote."

Henry S. Foote, late United States Senator from Mississippi, sometimes called "Hangman Foote," has written a book on the woe of the rebellion, in which he took part as confederate Senator at Richmond. In it occurs the following frank apology for the transaction of which the title of "Hangman Foot" had its origin:

"Mr. Hale poured forth in the Senate one of the most fervid and irritating speeches upon the subject of slavery ever heard in Columbia that I ever heard. Mr. Calhoun was greatly inflamed by it, and came to the seats of my Senatorial colleague and myself, and urged us both to say something in response to Mr. Hale. Thus prompted we did both assail Mr. Hale and his speech in language not a little excited in its character. I must confess that I entirely forgot all reflection on the occasion, and delivered a fierce, vindictive and insulting language, wholly unworthy of the place, the memory of which has ever been most painful and mortifying to me. I used terms of indecent menace, and talked about hanging the gifted New Hampshire Senator. When the excitement of the moment had passed away I was full of contrition on account of my grossly unsenatorial conduct, and offered more than once in my place a formal apology for rudeness which nothing could excuse. The good natured and forgiving Mr. Hale acted in the most generous and manly part, and gave me the most distinct assurance that he should harbor no unfriendly feelings toward me on account of my *faux pas*. Not so the unsparing and unforgiving public, and I continued for full ten years to receive the most insulting and acrimonious anonymous letters referring to the affair, and denouncing me as 'Hangman Foote,' accompanied sometimes with a caricatural representation of a singularly striking and amusing character. About two months after this indecent conduct, Mr. Hale came to me and said that he had a personal favor to ask at my hands."

This favor was that Mr. Foote should use his influence with the President to procure the pardon of a young man from New Hampshire, who was in prison in the District of Columbia. The effort was successful, and Mr. Hale said to the sister of the young man:

"When you get home tell your friends that your brother owes his liberty to Hangman Foote, of a United States Senator from the South, who is at this moment receiving a great deal of unpleasant notice in the North. The person who procured your brother's discharge is the individual so often spoken of as Hangman Foote, and honored and feted by your friends to abuse Mr. Foote no more."

Shocking Affair—Man Buried Alive.

[From the Champaign (Ill.) Union, 8th.]

A story has been floating about town for several days, which seems incredible, but it has come to us from so many sources that we are laying it permitted to doubt it. Though we have not yet been able to learn full particulars. We give the story as it comes to us, and leave our readers to take it with what grains of allowance they may. The tale runs that a returned soldier was found frozen in the grove near Urbana, and taken to a barn, where he laid for several days before burial. Soon after his interment, while some men were engaged in digging a grave, they heard strange sounds, which so frightened them that they left the cemetery in haste, under the impression that ghosts and goblins had taken possession of the city of the dead. Their wonderful story determined others to investigate the matter, and the grave of the soldier was opened, when the horrible discovery was made that he had been entombed alive, his body yet retaining some warmth, though the vital spark had fled. The noises that had attracted attention are supposed to have been produced by his desperate struggles to escape a fate too awful to contemplate.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE — The Subscription Books for increasing the capital stock of the NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING COMPANY, as per resolution passed at the annual meeting of the stockholders, are now open at the office of the Company, Duquesne Way, below Hand street, and subscriptions for the remainder of the stock will be received to the 20th inst. from the original stockholders.

fe14-6t C. BERINGER, } Committee.

LOST.

This morning, between Kleber's Music Store and Hand street, by way of Wood and Liberty streets or at the sale of seats for the Orfeo, a POCKET-BOOK, containing a considerable amount of money, in Government bills, together with a Gold Pen and some Postage Stamps. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at HENRY KLEBER'S No. 122 Wood street. fe14-1

The Daily Commercial

ROMANCE.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Oh! she was a maid of laughing eye,
And she lived in a garret up and high,
And he was a threadbare whiskered beau,
And he lived in a cellar damp and low.

But she rosy boy of the cherub wing
Has many a shaft in his slender string,
And the youth below and the maid above
Were touched with the flashing darts of love.

And she would wake from her troubled sleep,
Or his tender bliss-dream to weep;
Or she'd like a statue cold and fair,
And gaze on a lock of his bright red hair.

And he who was so tall and proud,
With his step so firm and his laugh so loud,
His beard grew long and his face grew thin,
And he plaied in solitude over his gin.

But one soft night in the month of June,
As she lay in the light of a cloudless moon,
A voice came floating soft and clear,
To the startled maiden's listening ear.

Oh, then from her creaking couch she sprung,
And her hair, and her dress, and the fire flung;
She looked from the window far below,
And he stood below, her whiskered beau!

She did not start with a foolish frown,
But packed her trunk and stamped down,
And there was her lover tall and iron,
In his threadbare coat of the brightest blue.

The star that rose in the evening shade,
Looked sadly down on a weeping maid;
The sun that came in his morning pride,
Shed golden light o'er a laughing bride.

Curious Story of Asiatic Life.

Seringapatam, as most of our readers probably know, is a city of Hindostan. The *Nation* gives an account of a singular circumstance which lately occurred upon the Seringapatam Stock Exchange, which affords a curious glimpse at Asiatic manners and customs:

"The leading director of the Bangalore and Bednore railway was Dhan Dhruhu, a Banian of vast wealth, strict probity, and so high religious repute that he might aim at, and have become a Brahmin any day he chose, and many wondered why he adhered to the lower caste. Like Warwick, he preferred to be king-maker rather than king. He created and paid the chief Brahmins, but himself remained in the humble caste of Banians.

"Now Dhan Dhruhu was a believer in an advance in prices—what we here should call a bull. He was especially a believer in an advance in the stock of the Bangalore and Bednore, so believing, he had been a large buyer of the stock; and finding that, notwithstanding all his purchases and all his validations, it did not advance, but, on the contrary, when he stopped buying, tended downward, he resorted to various devices to make it do that which, according to the best of his judgment and belief, it ought, as a well-mannered stock, to have done of its own accord.

"There happened to be in Seringapatam a firm of brokers who did business under the name of Banbox & Barriman—young and enterprising people, who had a fair credit and commanded a good capital. To them—who were Banians of his own caste, though by no means of as high standing as he in the Hindoo church—went Dhan Dhruhu, and told them that the stock of the Bangalore and Bednore railway was going up so fast that inscalculable fortunes were to be made by buying it, and that the man who neglected to secure a quantity of it that day was a traitor to his family. To them justice Banbox & Barriman were disposed to take the same view of the matter, and were easy converts. Seeing them well disposed, the veteran proposed to them to buy six thousand shares of Bangalore and Bednore; agreed to take one-fourth of the purchase; and, almost in so many words, guaranteed a profit on the whole. Banbox & Barriman agreed to the terms of the bath.

"They bought the six thousand shares at pretty high prices. But they were not satisfied. Being enterprising men, and having a robust faith in the judgment of the veteran Dhan Dhruhu, they bought five thousand more for their private pockets.

"The veteran had told them that the stock was so scarce—having been bought up by shrewd capitalists a t Seringapatam as an investment for their families—that they would find it very difficult to get, and a matter of many days' work, to obtain so much as six thousand shares. Banbox & Barriman were agreeably disappointed in this particular. They not only got the six thousand shares in a few minutes, but they likewise secured the five thousand extra shares without the least difficulty. When their brokers reported the purchase of eleven thousand shares in an hour or two, and the price still remained steady, mild misgivings began to creep over the soul of Banbox. He instituted on the following day a system of espionage, with a view to ascertain whences so much stock had come. The veteran, according to his own statements, was a large buyer, not a seller. The Seringapatam capitalists, on the same authority, were investing their savings in the property. Who, then, in view of the advance which Dhan Dhruhu pronounced inevitable, had sold the 11,000 shares which Banbox & Barriman had bought?

"In the Presidency of Madras, as every traveler in India is aware, a judicious person can obtain much valuable information by cultivating pleasant relations with the bank officers of the country. Our friend Banbox had established such relations, and now began to use them.

"They soon informed him that the stock which he had bought was coming through various devious channels from his ally and adviser, Dhan Dhruhu, and that the money he was paying for said stock was gaining through the same crooked ways to the same Dhan Dhruhu. With this intelligence it took but a few minutes to enable Banbox to realize the state of the case.

"He grasped the situation. In ten minutes he had discovered his remedy. Of the eleven thousand shares he had bought, seventeen hundred were yet to be delivered by one house and paid for by him. Banbox. Instantly ascertaining from his cashier his balance in bank, he drew it out in money. When the seventeen hundred shares came in he paid for them in a beautiful check, with the name of the firm chastely engraved thereon, and a signature affixed which was a marvel of caligraphy. Pocketing the seventeen hundred shares, he purchased a tooth brush and a shirt-collar and took the boat for Pondicherry.

"About the time he was departing, the venerable Dhan Dhruhu was informed by his brokers that a check for one hundred and sixty-two thousand five hundred rupees, drawn by Banbox & Barriman in payment for seventeen hundred Bangalore and Bednore, was so much waste paper. A messenger, dispatched in haste to the office of Banbox & Merriman, brought back word that these gentlemen had gone to Pondicherry—possibly for some time.

"In a fury the veteran appealed to the police, and his agent, a polished, diplomatist, took command of the chase. He was not successful in discovering the signers of the check. But he soon met a man who was empowered to represent them.

"'What is your pleasure, gentlemen?' said the man.

"'We desire to arrest Messrs. B. & B. on a charge of swindling, obtaining stock on false pretences.'

"'Gently, gentlemen, gently' said the man. 'Let us quite understand each other. You desire to arrest my principals. Very good. They will offer every facility. And I have no doubt these same efficient policemen will execute a warrant I hold in my hand for the arrest of your principal on a charge—let me see—on a charge of swindling—obtaining money on false pretences.'

"The practised diplomatist who represented the veteran Dhan Dhruhu was staggered.

"'What do you mean, sir?' said he.

"'Simply this, my dear sir. Our principals have both been victims of a sad mistake. You told us that Bangalore and Bednore was going up and that if we bought we should make money. We bought. It did not go up. You prevented it going up, in fact; and so we didn't realize our hopes. It was a mistake of yours. On the other hand, you delivered us seven hundred shares of stock, and we gave you in payment a check which we said was good. You took it; the check was not good; we prevented it being good, in fact; and so you did not realize your hopes. It was a mistake of ours. The circumstances strike me as precisely parallel.'

"A moment's reflection satisfied the diplomatist that whatever the issue of a lawsuit might be, sound policy dictated a compromise. He asked what the enemy wanted.

"'Oh! very little. We bought 11,000 shares on your advice, at say 96¾ per cent. The present price is 90. We are not over-exacting. Take our stock of our hands at 96¾, and the check for 162,500 rupees will be paid.'

"It was simply a question whether it was better to lose 85,000 or 162,500 rupees, and the judicious diplomatist did not hesitate an instant. The bargain was closed on the terms offered.

"Private letters from Seringapatam say that this is the first occasion on which the veteran Dhan Dhruhu has ever been fairly outwitted."

What a mercy it is that we live in a Christian country, where such trickery and cuti-throat games as that between the Great Bramin and the Parsees would not be tolerated. The pagans of Hindostan continue in their works of darkness, and even the Stock Exchange of such a heathen city as Seringapatam would appear to encourage all manner of evil practices.

Lighting Up the National Capitol Dome.

For two years and a half the arrangements for lighting the beautiful dome of the Federal Capitol building at Washington, have been quietly perfecting. The efforts of the scientific gentleman, Prof. Gardiner, who has had this enterprize in charge, have been crowned with triumphant success. The dome is illuminated from three circles of burners invisible from the floor, and containing one thousand and one hundred jets, from six to twelve inches apart, bringing out in splendid relief the pictures executed on the ceiling of the inner dome, at a hight of one hundred and eighty feet from the floor of the rotunda.

The means for operating the battery, turning on and off the gas, and lighting each tier of burners, are brought within a space of two feet square in a passage way within a few feet of the floor of the rotunda, and consist of a handsome silver-mounted dial plate with keys, eleven in number, one in the center by which the primary connection is made, and the required amount of battery brought into operation, the others being for the gas and lighting connections of the respective tiers. These tiers, it may be here mentioned, are three in number at present. The first, containing one hundred burners, at the lower cornice, forty-five feet from the floor. The second, or three hundred and twenty-five burners at a cornice eighty feet from the floor. The third tier, four hundred and twenty-five burners, one hundred and six-ty-five feet from the floor surrounding the balustrade, and near the margin of the picture on the ceiling. One tier as the lighting of the dome has not yet been put up, and may not be found necessary, nor has the column of sixty burners, in a verticle series of circular clusters, yet been lighted on the tholus, two hundred and sixty-four feet above the floor.

The work of laying the pipe and adjusting the burners, has been a fatiguing and perilous labor, and causes a shudder as we look at the ledges respectively twenty-two inches and six-teen inches wide, and fifteen and eighty feet from the floor of the rotunda, upon which the electrician and his workmen operated, for weeks consecutively, without scaffold, rope, or ladder.

The first and second series of burners are entirely inaccessible, all are invisible from any part of the floor, and the only possible manipulation is executed at the dial plate on the floor by the operation of a few common pressure and appropriate key, the gas stop-cock to each tier being operated by an electro-magnetic engine in its vicinity, which receives its impulse from the battery, the central heart of the concern, communicating light, heat, and force under the guidance of the brain which directs the current at will through the five miles of wire. This heart of the apparatus, whose impulses are thus sublimely directed, is housed in and fully occupies an elliptical room forty-five by thirty-six feet, and consists of two hundred cells arranged on tables in concentric series, each jar being thirteen inches in diameter, fourteen inches deep, and so arranged as to be thrown on or off in sections of twenty, by the key on the before-named dial plate in a passage remote from the battery. A vernier on the dial plate, in connection with a poluter on the central key, indicates the exact amount of the battery, which is brought into operation by the revolution of the key. Openings in the dial expose dark and light segments of the vernier on the gas keys so as to indicate the shut or open positions of the gas stop-cocks forty-five, eighty, one hundred and sixty-five, and the combined hundred and sixty-four feet above. Owing to the hight, a gas regulator is provided at the stop-cock of each tier, which equalizes the flow. No. 16 copper wires are used throughout, and, after being wrapped with linen, are inclosed in India-rubber tubing, and incased or otherwise secretly laid, passages in the walls being drilled thereby for a thickness of iron three to twenty feet. The return circuit is made through the gas pipes, saving a duplication of the nine thousand yards of wire. The tools are used have an indestructible lava tip, which acts as an insulator, and each is provided with an insulated coil of platinum wire, which acts on one side of the orifices so as not to interfere with the free exit of the gas, while exposing one side of the jet to the section of the redhot metal when the electric connection is made.

The experiments have covered a period of nearly ten years, and six patents cover the main features of the invention. The experiments on so grand a scale as the Capital dome, with eleven hundred burners, at such distance and elevation, settles the question of success, and the invention will come into general use for lighting theatres, concert and public halls, and eventually, by large central batteries, will ramify over city districts to afford to residents, merchants and manufacturers, a connection for the purpose of instantaneous illumination to any extent desired.

A committee appointed by the Secretary of the Interior were present on the second evening when the dome was lighted, and the Secretary, Commissioner of Patents, Engineer of the Interior, the former and present architects of the Capitol, and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute expressed themselves much pleased with the entire success.

Mr. Gardiner deserves a great deal of credit for the breadth of conception and skill of execution, and has encountered the usual fate of inventors who propose bold and original designs—the joint praise of some, and the sturdy belief of others—but is rewarded, as are a host of his sympathizing friends, by success equal to dismerit. The House of Representatives and the Senate may be thus lighted, and avoid the present system of lighting by gas fuse, which allows a great escape of gas.

The picture on the ceiling of the dome, covering a space of six thousand square feet, and painted by Constantine Brumidi, who has been ten months engaged upon the work, is exhibited to great advantage by the illumination. The visitors who enter the rotunda in darkness and wait for the artificial light to dawn for the first time upon the splendid interior, which is so imperfectly revealed by the circle of windows below the spring of the dome, are amply rewarded for their journey, the space above them showing like an immense vault, through whose open mouth the heavens were visible, peopled with the fraternizing demi-gods of ancient and modern times.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....Wm. HENDERSON.

Second week of the engagement of the world-renowned Artiste,

MR. J. E. McDONOUGH
AND
MISS SOPHIE GIMBER KUHN,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 14, 1866, the great sensation Drama of

The Seven Sisters.

MASONIC HALL.

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY EVENG'S,
FEBRUARY 13th AND 14th.

ALF BURNETT, the celebrated elocutionist, facial contortionist and humorist, will give two of his unrivaled entertainments, assisted on the second evening by the celebrated

MISS HELEN FARROW,

Who will read, in connection with Mr. Burnett, portions of

HAMLET,

Sheridan's Ride, Mule Brigade, Are You a Fenian?

And a great variety of pathetic and humorous poetical gems.

Tickets 50 cents.....Reserved Seats 75 cents.

Sale of reserved seats will commence Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, at C. C. Mellor's Music Store, 81 Wood street. fei2

PITTSBURGH CHORAL UNION.
HANDEL'S GRAND ORATORIO,

"JUDAS MACCABÆUS,"

AT

MASONIC HALL,

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 15th,

For the benefit of the Freedmans' Aid Commission

Conductor.....G. W. ALEXANDER,
Leader.....JAMES HILES.

Tickets, $1 00. Tickets can be procured at H. Kleber & Bro's, 122 Wood street, A. Rankin's Drug Store, Clairstreet, H. Hamilton's Drug Store, corner Penn and 9t. Clair street, and at James T. Sample's Periodical store, Federal street, Allegheny.

All persons holding tickets can secure reserved seats at H. Kleber & Bro's without extra charge, on Tuesday morning, 13th, at 9 o'clock. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock, P. M. fei2 4t

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Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield Street,
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WINTER BOOTS AND SHOES.

JAMES P. TANNER,

No 56 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Has just received a large and entirely fresh stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's, Men's, Boy's and Youth's

BOOTS,

BALMORALS,

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BUFFALOES,
ARCTIC GAITERS and
RUBBER OVERSHOES,
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Which will be sold by the case or dozen, as a small profit.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

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GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS
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A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices. W. DALZELL,
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Isaac Trescott & Son,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

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Jobbers of Yankee Notions, Rags and paper stock generally.

PORCELAIN SLATES,

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For sale by
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CAUSTIC SODA,

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At the lowest market rates, for sale by

PENNA. SALT MANUF. CO.

Corner Pitt st. and Duquesne Way

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The Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co.,

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Pyrites or Sulphuret of Iron

AT A GOOD PRICE

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SPERM LUBRICATOR.

Important Invention

Something which our Manufacturers have long desired.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR

Lard Oil,

And Sold for 830 per barrel less.

Read

The following recommendations from some of our well known manufacturers. It is pronounced by a equal to to Lard Oil:

PITTSBURGH, November 16th 1865.—We are using the "Sperm Lubricator," manufactured by Messrs. Buffum, Kehew & Co., in cutting screws and on our machinery, and find it equal to lard oil in every respect. We use no other oil.—DAVIS & PHILLIPS,
110 Water and 104 Front streets.

PEARL FLOUR MILLS, Allegheny City, November 10th, 1865.—Messrs. BUFFUM, KEHEW & Co., 22 Market street,—Gents: I have been using your Sperm Lubricator for the past year or more, and can recommend it for being equal to the best No. 1 Lard Oil, in your oil for the cylinder, for burning, and in fact for everything that oil is required for about the Mill. I also used it on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and all the engineers thought with me that it was the best oil they had ever tried.
Yours, respectfully, NATHAN PETTYS,

Engineer at Pearl Mills—R. T. Kennedy & Co.

CONFIDENTIAL MACHINE WORKS, Allegheny City, November 17th 1865.—We are now using, and have been, for the past year, the "Sperm Lubricator," an oil manufactured by Messrs. Buffum, Kehew & Co., Pittsburgh, on engine and machinery, screw cutting, chasing, and on our fan, running 2,300 revolutions per minute, and find it equal in every respect to the best No. 1 Lard Oil. We do not hesitate to recommend the oil as the best we have ever used, being more durable than any we have heretofore tested.
JENNINGS & CO.

We also refer by special permission to Messrs. Morehead & Co., Soho Iron Works, and Messrs. Craig Bros., Gas and Steam Pipe Fitters.

The Sperm Lubricator is manufactured only by us.

BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.,

The Oil is put up in 5, 10, 20 and 40 gallon packages to suit purchasers. 22 Market street.

20,000 HOOP POLES for sale by
dec1-3mo COOK BROS. & CO.,
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OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....Miss ANNIE EBERLE.

Re-arrangement for five nights of the great and gifted actress.

MISS JEAN HOSMER.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 14, will be presented the new sensation five act play of

CONSTANCE: THE POOR GIRL.

To conclude with the amusing burletta of the

SEVEN DAUGHTERS.

Bella Sunnyside.....Miss Annie Eberle.
Macbeth, Saturday afternoon.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE, PENN STREET, NEAR 8T. CLAIR.
Lessee and Manager.....Toney Nowell.
Stage Director.....J. J. Dougherty.

MONDAY EVENING, February 12th, first appearance of the charming actress

MISS CARRIE LYONS,

Who will appear as Norah in the beautiful Irish drama entitled

THE IRISH REBEL.

After which Singing, Dancing, Niggerism &c. To conclude with the laughable farce of

JEFF'S LAST DITCH.

Characters by the Company.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Parties by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. fe28-1y

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Over 100 varieties, adapted to every business.

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CARPETS.

We have received within a few days a large addition to our previous extensive stock of

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, &C.

And will continue for a few days to offer them at

REDUCED RATES.

W. D. & H. McCALLUM.
57 FOURTH STREET.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF

CARPETS!

Preparatory to taking our Annual Inventory and making our purchases for Spring, we shall offer for TWENTY DAYS

Liberal Concessions in Prices,

On our choice and extensive

STOCK OF CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
DAMASK, REP AND LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICE, TASSELS, LOOPS and BANDS,

Enabling our customers to make

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Of permanent value, at a very moderate expense.

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PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.
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Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. sep-1f

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The only reliable, safe and agreeable preparation of this much esteemed Eastern Stimulant and Tonic—prepared under the supervision of one of the most celebrated Chemists in the country, and presented in the form of an agreeable confection, hence its name

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WINTER GOODS.

Caps, Gloves and Mufflers.

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Pure Ambrosial Vegetable Compound

FOR SHAVING AND THE TOILET.

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No other Soap, foreign or domestic, has ever been offered, which meets the public wants as completely as this excellent Compound. Thus far its success is unparalleled, and it now bids fair to take precedence of all others in the market.

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B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co., Druggists, Pittsburgh.
R. D. Fahnestock & Co., do do
R. E. Sellers & Co., do do
Woodsides & Wallace, do do
Mackwood & Bro., do do
George Bassett, do do
Miller & Hickelson, Grocers, do
Watt & Wilson, do do
Edward Heazleton, do do
John Lippincott, do do
Little, Baird & Patton, do do
Loy & Duff, do do
Schomaker & Lang, do do
Reymer & Bro., Confectioners & Fruiterers, do
George A. Kelly, Druggist, Allegheny city,
Tiernan & Getty, do do
John A. Scott, do do
Sembitz, Son & Co., do do
R. & A. Carson, do do
Lewis, Bailey, Baldwell & Co., Grocers, Sharpsburg.
Hoppock, Glenn & Co., Grocers, New York.
Van Schaick, Gaffney & Co., Grocers, Hall, Philadelphia.
Hinman, Rose & Co., Commission Merchants, Chicago, Ill.
John Thompson & Co., Druggists, Bloomington, Ill.
D. Tibball & Co., Druggists, New Castle, Pa.
Wilcox & McKinley, do do
T. A. Humphrey, do do
J. M. Rogers & Co., Grocers, Youngstown, Ohio.
Kidwell & Son, Druggists, Washington City, D. C.
J. G. Acheson, Merchant, Washington, Pa.
D. Dibert, Merchant, Johnstown, Pa.
P. A. & S. Small, Merchants, York, Pa.
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George Bassett, do do
Miller & Hickelson, Grocers, do
Watt & Wilson, do do
Edward Heazleton, do do
John Lippincott, do do
Little, Baird & Patton, do do
Loy & Duff, do do
Schomaker & Lang, do do
Reymer & Bro., Confectioners & Fruiterers, do
George A. Kelly, Druggist, Allegheny city,
Tiernan & Getty, do do
John A. Scott, do do
Sembitz, Son & Co., do do
R. & A. Carson, do do
Lewis, Bailey, Baldwell & Co., Grocers, Sharpsburg.
Hoppock

...last ...
..., Crawford, ...
... and Singer- ...
...last meeting were read ...

...ually reports of the Principal of the High School, Principal of the Colored School, and of the Secretary were read and ordered to be received and filed.

Warrants were authorized in payment of the following bills:

J. C. Mattern, Chemicals $11 21
J. G. Backofen, Drawing Cards 7 00
Bakewell, Pears & Co., Ink Wells 7 50
Wm. Dilworth, Kindling Wood 2 00
Hugh Boice, Washing Towels 6 00

On motion, adjourned *sine die*.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW BOARD.

The members of the Board of education met Tuesday evening, February 13th, for the purpose of organizing for the ensuing year.

Present: Messrs. Jared M. Brush, Robert Duncan, W. R. Lowe, James McAuley and John A. Sergeant.

The Board was organized temporarily by appointing Mr. Robert Duncan President *pro tem.*, and John A. Sergeant, Secretary *pro tem.*

The credentials of the following gentlemen were read: First Ward, Adams Getty; Second Ward, John Marshall; Fifth Ward, W. Crawford, jr.; Tenth Ward, George R. McCook.

On motion, the credentials were authorized to be received and filed, and the gentlemen named received members of this Board for the ensuing three years.

The Board was then permanently organized for the ensuing year by the election of the following officers:

President—Jared M Brush.
Secretary—John A. Sergeant.
Treasurer—John R. McCune.

A communication was received from a committee of teachers consisting of Messrs. W. W. Dickson, D. S. Monro and L. H. Eaton, stating that they were waiting in the adjoining room, and asking a hearing on the subject of an increase of salaries to the teachers.

On motion of Mr. Getty the committee were invited to meet with the Board and present their statements.

The committee, on being introduced, read an address to the Board on the necessity of an increase of salaries.

On motion of Mr. Marshall the address of the committee was ordered to be received and filed.

The President presented a communication from the Assistant Teachers in the Sixth Ward, in relation to salaries.

On motion of Mr. McAuley it was received and filed.

Mr. Marshall moved to postpone action on the subject of teachers' salaries until the next meeting, so that the members can confer with their respective Ward Boards, which was decided in the affirmative.

On motion adjourned.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—At a late hour on Monday night, two young girls, named Sarah McCarney and Sarah McTighe, were arrested on a charge of stealing one hundred and fifty dollars from the residence of Mr. William Frank, on Mount Washington. They had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday morning, when it appeared that they had quarrelled with their mistress on Monday night, and left her house. A short time after their departure it was discovered that the money was missing, when a charge of larceny was preferred against them. The prosecutor was unable to sustain the charge, and the girls were permitted to depart.

FOR an irritated throat, cough or cold, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. *As there are counterfeits, be sure to obtain the genuine.*
fe12-mwaf-1tw

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The following gentlemen are the authorized agents in the towns named for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL:

Allianee, Ohio ..... J. D. MILLER.
Allegheny Valley Railroad ..... WILLIAM SAYERS.
Apollo, Pa ..... O. M. PATTON.
Alliance, Ohio ..... D. G. HESTER.
Akron, Ohio ..... H. FETTINGER.
Allegheny City ..... J. H. ROGERS.
Brownsville, Pa ..... W. H. HOWELLS.
Baldwin, Pa ..... W. C. ADAMS.
Blairsville, Pa ..... W. R. BOYERS.
Beaver, Pa ..... S. A. BRACON.
Brockville, Pa ..... W. J. MCKNIGHT & BRO.
Butler, Pa ..... J. M. NEGLEY.
Birmingham, Pa ..... C. FIELD.
Burgettstown, Pa ..... R. P. WILSON.
Braddock's Field, Pa ..... S. G. GOULD.
Bakerstown, Pa ..... P. STEWART.
Butler, Pa ..... H. C. HINEMAN.
Cadiz, Ohio ..... A. A. CANNA.
Coldwater, Ohio ..... W. J. JOHNSON.
Cookstown, Pa ..... H. CONNELLY.
Cumberland, Md ..... SAMUEL KEAGY.
Canonsburg, Pa ..... J. CALDWELL.
Carlton, Pa ..... JAMES BEATTY.
Columbiana, Ohio ..... T. C. ALLEN.
Canton, Ohio ..... A. FRANK & BRO.
Connealsville, Pa ..... G. T. BOSTWICK.
Culmerville, Pa ..... H. C. FISHER.
Candor, Pa ..... H. J. COOK.
Cecil, Pa ..... J. MATHEWS.
Clarville Station, Ohio ..... N. R. CLARK.
Elizabeth, Pa ..... T. B. SHAFFER.
Elizabethtown, Ohio ..... J. M. SNYDER.
Ewing's Mills, Pa ..... JAMES EWING.
Fairview, Pa ..... M. W. SWAN.
E. & P. R. R. ..... J. M. SNYDER.
East Liverpool, Ohio ..... A. P. BARTLETT.
Connealsville, Pa ..... J. H. SHOOP.
Franklin, Pa ..... SMITH & DAVIS.
Greenville, Pa ..... J. LONTHAN.
Greensburg, Pa ..... JNO. ARTERS.
Hillsborough, Ohio ..... C. G. LOWRY.
Havelock, Pa ..... H. MCCUNE.
Hopedale, Ohio ..... J. M. HOUSTON.
Homewood, Pa ..... J. E. ROGERS.
Johnstown, Pa ..... JOHN FANT.
Jamestown, Pa ..... J. H. CARR & CO.
Jacobs Creek ..... W. H. DICKEY.
Kinsmanville, Pa ..... A. C. WILSON.
Library, Pa ..... J. LONTHAN.
Latrobe, Pa ..... J. M. HENDERSON.
Lisbonville, Pa ..... J. S. BREAKMAN.
Lawrenceburgh, Pa ..... W. W. ORR.
Leechburg, Pa ..... J. P. KER.
Logansport, Ind ..... J. H. MCCLURE.
Monongahela City, Pa ..... AMOS UHLE.
Mount Pleasant, Pa ..... T. ALEXANDER & SON.
Mercer, Pa ..... P. J. PIERCE.
Middlebury, Ohio ..... J. M. SNYDER.
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Marietta, Ohio ..... R. WINTERSTEEN.
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Mechlen, Pa ..... J. L. DAVIDSON.
New Brighton, Pa ..... M. A. JOHNSTON.
New Galilee, Pa ..... J. B. JOHNSON.
New Lisbon, Ohio ..... J. M. SNYDER.
North Star, Pa ..... A. JASPER.
Newcastle, Pa ..... JAMES CLARKE.
New Brighton, Pa ..... J. M. SWAN.
New Scotsville, Pa ..... A. SHRAK.
New Waterford, Ohio ..... A. SHRAK.
Nicholson, Pa ..... J. F. HOUSTON.
Oil City, Pa ..... WOODS & CO.
Orwell, Ohio ..... REUBEN JANE.
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P. & C. R. R. ..... L. M. SHEARMAN.
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Punxsutawney, Pa ..... J. R. REED.
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Rostraver, Pa ..... J. W. EGBERT.
Royal Robbs, Pa ..... WILLIAM ROBBS.
Saltsburg, Pa ..... J. W. MCQUISTON.
Sewickley, Pa ..... J. M. SNYDER.
Shanon, Pa ..... C. M. RICE.
Salem, Ohio ..... ISRAEL BECOTT.
Sharpsville, Pa ..... C. M. RICE.
Sharpsburg, Pa ..... G. B. RANKIN.
Smicksburg, Pa ..... W. N. SIMS.
Stephenson & Gaskin ..... S. GLENDENNING & SON.
Smith's Ferry, Pa ..... J. L. JOHNSON.
Spring Dale, Pa ..... J. HAWKINS.
Turtle Creek, Pa ..... R. MCDONALD.
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Upper Middletown, Pa ..... JAMES BICKLE.
Youghiogheny ..... RYE held at St.
Weirsville, Ohio ..... GEORGE A. IRBIE & CO.
Washington, Pa ..... BENJ. BRACKNEY & CO.
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Worcester, Ohio ..... BONEWITZ & CARR.
West Newton, Pa ..... J. M. STEVENSON.
Wheeling, W. Va ..... W. P. MCKELVEY.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

☞ Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Day Express	2:20 a m	Mail	1:50 a m
Altoona Accom	7:10 a m	Fast Line	2:40 a m
Phila. & Erie Mail	8:00 a m	Phila. & Erie Mail	12:35 p m
Mail Accom	11:40 a m	Baltimore Exp's	1:20 p m
Phila. Express	2:30 p m	Mail	2:05 p m
Fast Line	10:00 p m	Johnstown Accom	10:05 a m
Johnstown Accom	4:15 p m	In Will Station	8:25 a m
In Will Station	6:30 a m	2d "	8:30 a m
2d "	10:45 a m	3d "	1:00 p m
3d "	4:10 p m	Penn Accom. No. 1	7:35 p m
Penn Accom. No. 1	3:00 p m	Penn	2:25 a m
Penn " " 2	10:30 p m	Altoona Accom. and Emigrant	10:50 p m

The church train leaves Wall's Station every next day at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:00 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Express	2:50 a m	Express	8:20 a m
Mail	8:00 "	Mail	12:15 p m
Express	2:30 p m	Express	12:55 a m
Steub. Accomm	4:00 "	Steub. Accomm	10:10 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Express	2:50 a m	Express	1:50 a m
Express	8:10 p m	Express	8:10 p m
Express	2:45 p m	Express	6:00 p m
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail	9:30 p m
N. Castle & Erie	6:40 a m	N. Castle & Erie	8:30 p m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9:30 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 4:30 p. m., and 5:40 p. m. Rochester, 2:05 p. m.; New Castle, 4:30 p. m.; Economy, 10:30 p. m.; Wellsville, 3:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Express	2:50 a m	Express	12:15 a m
Express	2:30 p m	Express	2:30 p m
Express	6:00 a m	Mail	9:30 p m
Express for Wheeling	2:30 p m	*Departs.*	*Arrives.*
" "	5:00 p m	Express	11:15 a m
" "	6:00 a m	Express	9:30 p m

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Mail	7:15 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	1:00 p m	Express	10:00 a m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:50 a m
2d "	6:15 p m	2d "	2:30 p m
1st Braddock's	6:30 a m	1st Braddock's	8:30 a m
2d "	4:10 p m	2d "	8:45 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Leave.		*Arrives.*	
Mail	6:45 a. m	Express	11:00 a. m.
Express	5:10 p. m.	Mail	6:10 p. m
Accommodation	1:40 p. m.	Accommodation	9:00 p. m

Parkersburg Steamers
DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

Monday	11 A. M. ..... Bayard.
Wednesday	11 A. M. ..... Forest City.
Thursday	11 A. M. ..... Bayard.
Saturday	11 A. M. ..... Forest City.

Zanesville Semi-Weekly Line.

Tuesday	4 P. M. ..... Emma Graham.
Saturday	4 P. M. ..... Julia.

Monongahela River Packets.
BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

Morning	8 A. M. Evening ..... 6 P. M.

McKEESPORT AND ELIZABETH.

Leaves daily	3 P. M. ..... James Rees

TO THE LADIES.

GEORGE H. REED & CO.'S

LIQUID

DOMESTIC DYES,

WILL NOT FREEZE.

The constant demand we have had for LIQUID DYES has induced us to put up a complete line of

FORTY SHADES, ALL LIQUIDS.

Which will recommend themselves to every one who has ever used Liquid Dyes for

Brilliancy of Color,
Simplicity of Use,
Certainty of Satisfaction.

(Complete directions for use with every package.)

BE SURE THE BEST ARTICLE. See certificates from eminent Chemists on each package.

Samples actually dyed with each of the colors on silk and woolen, may be seen at the Drug Stores.

For Sold everywhere.

If you desire to insure GOOD COLORS, inquire for REED'S DOMESTIC DYES, and take no other kind.

GEORGE H. REED & CO.,
Boston, Manufacturers.

For sale by

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
corner of Wood and Second street,

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
At manufacturers' prices. ja20-3mr THAS

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of SUSAN GRUNDY, late of Allegheny city, Pa., having been granted the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make payment for the same, and those having claims against said Estate are requested to present the same to

I. W. GRUBBS,
Administrator.
ja11-ltawfw

FIRE CLAY.

30 barrels Missouri Fire Clay just received and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, February 13, P. M.

The supply of currency being on the increase, the discount market is working easier, and rates in favor of borrowers. There is but a moderate demand for money. Little or no activity yet is manifest in business, and the markets are generally dull and depressed. Holders of merchandise are loth to make any further concessions, and buyers are looking for further abatements. In this market in almost every department sellers predominate largely, and buyers are shy and scarce. Under the present condition of commercial affairs, combinations to put up prices of any article cannot succeed any better than individual effort, and they will surely "come to grief." The great financial tide is toward lower prices, and though upon the surface and in limited spaces little ripples of reaction may be observed, it is none the less certain that the tide is falling. After the rebellion was under full headway the currency was demoralized by issuing legal tenders by hundreds of millions, at various times, a process which advanced the price of commodities with great rapidity, making the holders nominally rich from the increase of market prices. That state of things is happily ended, and the nation in its large way, and its citizens, each in his sphere, have commenced to work back to natural values. The nation, through the power of taxation, is able to place the cost of the rebellion in a form where it can be steadily paid off by forced loans in the shape of taxes upon all industries, a process which will not affect the national credit. Private individual working back to specie payments and natural values, cannot escape serious losses, and those who have been adventurous during the year and were left with debts at its close, are in a fair way to lose, not only the profits made by the rise in value under the stimulus of paper money, but the profits of years of ordinary business. These losses will not come by violent spasms, but with the effect of our "commercial stagnation" and "dry rot," such as now extends over a large portion of the country. While the currency was being inflated the short road to great nominal wealth was found in buying everything and keeping the bills moving. We have now reached the point when the currency is to be reduced, and where the owner of money has a positive advantage over all who have debts to pay or goods to sell.

—The New York oil stock market was active and excited to-day, with a marked decline in United States, which sold down to 15 80 but reacted to 16 00 at afternoon board.

Bonds not was firm at 16 50 at morning board and 16 60 in the afternoon. Pithole advanced to 9 10 and closed firm at that in the afternoon. The market closed buoyant.

Our local stock market is dull and inactive; no movement in Columbia. Holders are encouraged to demand prices current a few days since, to will: 24½ to 25, buyers still waiting for lower prices.

—The New York *Times* says:

"Business continues to improve in the line of Domestic Cotton Goods, and there is also some further improvement in Foreign Dry Goods, all going to strengthen the opinion expressed in this column through the month of January, that we shall have a good spring trade. The chief qualification to this prospect is the disposition of the country, and to some extent city jobbers, to ask larger credits than business will fit, as a rule, the importers are unwilling to extend. And it is against the renewal of the old long credit system that money-lenders, finding safer employment in United States 7-30 per cents and other Government Stocks, show little or no favor to merchant paper, except of the highest class."

—The following table shows the Clearings and Balances at the Clearing House in Chicago during the week ending Monday:

	Clearings.	Balances.
February 5	$1,341,838 92	$172,806 81
" 6	885,752 86	115,017 85
" 7	990,474 67	181,758 11
" 8	814,062 19	183,772 77
" 9	988,186 19	131,681 74
" 10	1,029,352 12	165,439 79
Total	$6,220,799 89	$990,726 29
Last week	7,356,396 19	$1,182,796 75

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 14, 1866.

Trade yesterday was not very active. Dealers manifested but little disposition to operate. Hence the sales were confined principally to the retail trade. The resumption of navigation will no doubt revive business materially. On the wharf shipping was active to most points. The steamers that took their departure were loaded to their utmost capacity. Southern freights remain plenty. The low from the Allegheny was of the heaviest description: boats will give that as wide berth as possible.

ASHES—We have to note a firm market, with a steady trade demand. The supply on hand at the present time is not large. Pearls were firm at 12c and common Pots at 11½c. Ash at the same figures. Later sales 6 tons Pearls, 12c.

COAL—The demand having fallen off has produced a dull market. Sales 15 bbls common at 4½, and cultivated, 5½ per bu.

COTTON—Prices have fallen off. This has enhanced the views of holders who are demanding a liberal advance. Sales 12 packages assorted and 2,700 lbs at 35c, cloths and packages returned. These figures were quoted for a strictly prime article.

CHEESE—Dealers have a fair supply on hand. Prices have undergone no change, and are as follows: Dairies @22c, and 30 do Hamburg 22c. Inferior quality sold lower.

POTATOES—The supply on hand is sufficient for present purposes, the sales at the depot and from store being limited. Prices have undergone no change. Sales 170 bushels, depot, $1 10@1 12½ ⅌ bushels. Sales from store $1 20 ⅌ bu; sales 100 bbls Peachblows @ 70 ⅌ barrel. The demand was altogether for the latter description.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to furnish our readers in regard to this article. Supply on hand is fully up with the demand, and prices were uniform. There was no export demand or speculative inquiry. The current sales were: Extra fair spring wheat—sales 10 bbls in lots, $8 00, $8 25@$8 40 ⅌ bbl; sales winter wheat to the extent of 200 bbls in lots, $8 50@$9 00; $9 25@10 50.

GRAIN—The demand was restricted to limited parcels. The sales were: Corn, $2 20@2 25; Clover $7 00 @7 25. Timothy $3 25@3 50 ⅌ bushel.

GOODS—There was a fair demand, even firm at the late advance. Sales 6 bbls fresh packed 23@25c.

APPLES—Dull and drooping. Sales were reported as low as $7 00@7 50 ⅌ bbl. The supply on hand at present is not large.

HOPS—Dull, with more sellers than buyers, at 30@35c ⅌ lb. Supply ample.

HONEY—Buyers are inclined to hold off. Sales were confined to limited parcels to supply their immediate wants at 40 @ 45c ⅌ gallon.

HAY—There was a fair demand. Stocks have been reduced to a low figure. We note sales 12 bbls at 70@75c ⅌ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The season is now far advanced. The market has been dull from the opening to the close. The nominal rates are $4 50 ⅌ 100 lbs. Sales in this market were pretty much for export.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand has been restricted to small operations, at a variety of prices for Apples, ranging from 5½ to 10c. In Peaches, we note a fair demand; sales 3,000 lbs quarters at 20c; 2,000 do halves at 23c. Apricots—Sales 25 bbls New York at 16c ⅌ lb.

FISH—The demand is improving. Sales 20 half bbls Lake Herring at $4 50; 5 half bbls White Fish at $6 00.

LIME—In moderate demand. Sales 25 bbls at $2 25.

CANNED PEACHES—Sales 25 dozen, 3 lbs to the can, at $1 90 ⅌ dozen. Pie Peaches at 75c ⅌ bush.

CORN MEAL—Sales 10 bbls at 75c ⅌ bush.

CANDLES—Sales 70 lbs Paraffine at 45c ⅌ lb.

BACON—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The supply on the market is sufficient for present purposes. Prices have been unaltered for some time. Shoulders—Sales 6,000 lbs, at 12@13c; sides, clear at 17½@18c; to the trade at 17½@18c; plain, at Sugar Cured Hams—Sales 4,000 lbs at 24@25c.

LARD—Sales 2,000 lbs at 16c. The demand was limited at unchanged prices: further sales of No. 1 was reported at $1 8c ⅌ gallon.

TALLOW—Was not very active, country sold at 10@10½c, and city at 10@11½c.

DRIED BEEF—Market quiet, with a fair jobbing demand, with sales sugar cured at 22c.

GRAIN—The market continues inactive, with a light demand for the leading articles. Buyers and sellers are apart in their views. Wheat dull, and buyers are awaiting lower figures. Prices nominal. Oats—Prices unchanged. Sales 400 bush from store, at 46@48c; sales in 1 car depot, at 44c. Corn—Sales 400 bushels shelled, 66c. During the week further sales spring was reported at 70c. Rye held at 75c.

HAY—Sales of 10 loads at scales, at $15 00@18 00 per ton.

FEED—Sales 2 tons middlings, at $1 55 per ton.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 14, 1866.

Trade in oil was more active; there was considerable more inquiry. There was also a desire to find out at what liberal contracts could be negotiated at for future delivery. The opening of navigation can only be delayed a few days at most. The stock of oil in this market is very light except that held by refiners, which, of course, being crude, will be retained for refining purposes. We note a sale of 1,000 barrels crude for the Atlantic market, to be delivered in Philadelphia free on board vessel, at 31c per gallon. This is the first sale for export we have noted for some time. A lot of 5,000 barrels crude was offered at 19c, to be delivered after the opening of navigation, without packages. The offer was declined. One sale is reported at 18½c; this is a low figure. Refined oils—dull; it seems that no person is in want of the article. Prices too unsettled to quote correctly. The Allegheny river continues to rise with over twelve and a half feet of water. The ice at Oil City had not given way at noon The weather, however, was mild, and water rising. The present weather will soon remove the ice.

CRUDE OIL—The sales yesterday were more extensive. Whilst a few parcels were sold at the old prices, other transactions were closed at a shade lower prices. Sales 300 bbls on the spot, at 20c without packages. Sales 400 bbls good gravity, delivered on the cars at 22½c including packages; 5,000 bbls was offered at 19c in bulk, deliverable after navigation is resumed. The sale was not consummated, Sales of 1,000 bbls 40@47 gravity, delivered in Philadelphia on board vessels at 31c. Sales of 400 bbls; the terms were withheld.

REFINED OILS.—We did not learn of any transactions. Crude is attracting all the attention dealers have to spare.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

J. Myers & Co., 223 barrels refined oil for West Philadelphia.

Pork Packing in Chicago.

The receipts of live hogs at Chicago up to Saturday night were 78,706, against 56,315 for the previous week and 6,238 for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of dressed hogs were 17,451 against 43,252 last week, and 4,350 for the same week in 1865.

The receipts of live and dressed hogs from 1st October to date were 750,977 against 1,069,250 received in the same months of 1864 and 1865, and 1,253,439 received for the same period of 1863 and 1864.

The shipments of live hogs for the week ending today was 4,840 against 2,952 last week, and 6,475 for the same week last year.

The total shipment of live hogs from October 1st to date was 166,006 against 0 of dressed 64,259. Same months of the years 1864-5—live, 268,723 and dressed 63,731, and for the period of 1863-4—live, 206,350 and dressed 167,872.

Deducting the shipments from the receipts, the balance should indicate about the number left over for packing and butchering:

Receipts from October 1 to date	750,977
Shipments from October 1 to date	229,292
Balance left for packers and butchers	472,385
" " " 1864-5	720,809
" " " 1863-4	940,227

Mr. Henry Milward, in his weekly circular, estimates the packing for the season at 374,000 head, excluding the hogs, live and dressed, in the hands of the packers.

Stock of Pork in New York.

The following table gives the stock of pork in New York, on the first of each month, for five years:

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
January	33,319	100,791	73,988	118,388	31,778
February	47,377	87,089	88,180	155,234	66,081
March	62,625	93,056	96,428	128,244	
April	70,514	96,244	101,139	96,174	
May	88,088	189,306	91,100	91,674	
June	155,415	188,458	128,303	96,012	
July	216,156	208,310	176,062	101,971	
August	158,684	236,614	183,702	83,029	
September	141,296	224,239	161,514	59,445	
October	162,789	194,885	112,981	86,483	
November	151,569	142,706	70,850	69,756	
December	128,789	169,470	75,981	41,351	

Chicago Hog Market.

February 12.—The following are the current rates, compared with the closing range of the corresponding weeks in 1865:

	1866.	1865.
Good to choice hogs	$6 50@9 75	$11 00@12 75
Medium to fair	9 25@9 40	10 25@11 25
Common	8 75@9 00	9 50@10 00

Louisville Hog Market.

February 12.—The receipts for the past week have been light, and the average sales, according to quantity, were from $8 to $9 50.

Cincinnati Hog Market.

February 12.—There is a dull market and but little doing. Holders ask $12 for good average city dressed, with buyers at $11 75.

Chicago Cattle Market.

The total number of beef cattle received last week in Chicago were 6,034, and the shipments 3,469. The receipts for the week were 798 more than the previous week and the shipments 1,146 less. The receipts for the week were 1,229 more than for the same week of 1865. The market for the week just closed has been active, and prices a shade better than the previous week. Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland and Toledo buyers have taken a large share of the stock, while city packers have been buying liberally.

Louisville Cattle Market.

February 12.—Although the number of cattle has been small during the week, the prices have ruled dull, and the best butchers' stock brought $7 25 to $8 75; medium to good, $5 00 to $6 75, and the lower grades at $3 75 to $4 75 gross market.

Cincinnati Whisky Market.

February 12.—There is a limited demand for bonded at 25@26c, with sales of 100 barrels at the latter rates. Free is quoted nominally at $2 22@2 23.

Louisville Whisky Market.

February 12.—Transactions in whisky have been of limited importance during the week, the market closing quiet at $2 23 for raw.

New York Finance and Trade

NEW YORK, February 13.

STOCKS.

There was a strong tone in Railway speculation this morning at open board and stock exchange, and higher prices were made. There was more demand for stocks generally, and increased business was transacted. Rock Island and Pittsburgh were the favorites at the second, regular and last open boards. The market was generally firm. Ohio certificates were decidedly better, owing to some law suit being rendered in favor of the Company.

The following were the closing prices at 4: 30 P. M.: New York Central, 86@86½; Erie, 75¾@76; Hudson River, 101@101½; Reading, 109¾@109¾; Michigan Southern, 69¾@69¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 80@81.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Were steady with moderate demand. State bonds dull and steady. Miscellaneous list firm and better.

MONEY

On call, generally at six per cent, with fair demand.

GOLD

There is very little activity in gold, except for customs. The market has been steady throughout the day, closing at 139.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

There was a large and well distributed business in petroleum stocks to-day. The market was a little lower on some shares, but generally firm. There was considerable excitement in gold shares and higher prices were made on large ones. The sales were as the following rates: Clinton 1 50; Bennehoff Run, 15 40; Buchanan Farm, 70; Second National, 24; Noble Farm, 3 65; Bradley, 38; Brevort, 6 50; First National, 41; Ham well and Noble, 1 25; Pithole Creek, 7 75; Sarah Drake Oil Creek, 4 80; Hyde Farm, 63; Shade River, 2 50; United States, 15 95.

MINING STOCKS

Grinnell gold, 1 25; quartz hill, 2 25; Smith & Parmlee, 12 25.

PETROLEUM

Dull at 30½@31c for crude, and 49@50c for refined in bond. No sales reported.

The *Commercial* says: The stock market is dull, but steady. The present probability appears to be that for some time the prices of stocks will remain about at present figures, of course with temporary fluctuations, up and down. Government is extremely dull, but firm in quotations. Money is extremely dull. The applications for loans and discounts are very limited. Prime names pass at 7@8; per cent. Call is 6@7 per cent; lower grades at 10@15 per cent. Gold is steady at about Yesterday's range of prices. The Government has sold a moderate amount during the last few days, and the supply is more adequate to the current large demand for customs. The foreign bankers and others having boards of gold are lending as from 1-16 to 1-16 per cent. per day. Foreign Exchange is firmer. There is a scarcity of cotton bills, either from the present supply having been drawn against, in anticipation, or from some irregularity in the New Orleans mails.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHICAGO, February 13.

The demand for money is reasonably active, but the banks are well supplied with currency, the balances of country banks accumulating, and there is no difficulty in procuring accommodations for commercial purposes, although the banks discourage large advances.

FLOUR—Was steady and unchanged, under an extremely light demand.

WHEAT—Was quiet and dull, ranging from $1 18@1 18¾ for No. 1 Spring, and closing at inside prices.

CORN—In fair demand; for rejected, 32@32½c; other grades neglected.

OATS—In poor request, and sales trifling, at 23½@23½c for No. 1, and 19½c for No. 2.

RYE—Quiet at 48½c for No. 1 and 46c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Dull and sales confined to a few lots by sample at 73@75c.

SEEDS—Were ready value at $6 50@7 50 for clover, $3 15 @3 35 for timothy, and $2 45@2 80 for flax.

HIGHWINES—Nominal at $2 30.

PROVISIONS—Were inactive, and the market really lifeless, with trifling sales of mess at $20 50; prime mess, $19 00; clear mess, $21 50; green hams, 14¾@15½c; clear sides, 15½c. Steam lard, 16½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Were dull, closing at $10 99 for good lots, the sales of the day ranging from $10 90 to $11 00.

BEEF CATTLE—Were dull to-day, and prices were weak and unsettled. The sales were confined to 247 head at $6@6 65 for fair packing steers, and $3 75@4 75 for common to medium butchers' stock. There were about 1600 head left unsold this evening.

LIVE HOGS—Were extremely dull, and prices were weak at a reduction of 25@50c per 100 lbs. Receipts were 5,000 head, and the sales 1,478 head at $9@9 50 for good choice lots, and $8 50@8 90 for fair to medium grades.

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, February 13.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet at $1 18 for No. 1, 1 85@1 87 for No. 2. Corn steady at 70@70½c for No. 1. Oats quiet at 23½c for No. 1. Pork wines nominal at $21 16. Provisions dull. Mess pork $20 50. Lard dull, 16½@17c. English and pickled bellies quiet; dry salted sides 15½c; green hams, 14½c. Hogs dull at $10 75@11 00. Receipts—5,000 bbls flour, 1,000 bushels wheat, 12,000 bushels corn; 22,000 oats; 2,000 bags. Shipments—3,000 bbls flour; 5,000 bushels wheat; 5,000 bush corn; 2,000 bush oats.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 13.—Cotton active and firmer, at 45c for middling. Flour firmer for high grades, steady for middling, and dull and drooping for common and low grades. Sales 12,000 bbls at $9@9 50. Extra State $8 90@9 05 for common to good shipping brands, extra Western $9 10@9 50 for common to fair trade brands; the market closing quiet. Whisky dull and heavy at $2 20@2 22 for Western, and $2 22 for State. Wheat dull and nominally 1@2c lower; new white Western $2 60@2 70; amber winter $2 80@2 90. Barley and barley malt dull and nominal. Corn more active and 1c lower and closing heavy; sales 60,000 bush for sound mixed Western in store and delivered; the latter price is the extreme. Oats dull and lower at 9@10c for sales of Western, and 10@11c for Canada. Rye is quiet; St. Domingo 12½c in bond. Sugar quiet and firm. Molasses quiet at 34@35c. Coffee quiet and nominal. New Orleans at 30@31c. Petroleum—30½@31c crude and 49@50c for refined in bond. Pork heavy and lower at $20 87½ for new mess, closing at $20 50 cash. Beef quiet at $16 00@22 00 for plain mess, and $23 00@30 00 for prime mess. Beef hams quiet at 19@20c. Cut meats dull at 9½@11c for shoulders, and 16½c for hams. Lard is heavy and lower at 16½c for long rib middles, and 17c for prime leaf. Tallow quiet at 10½@11c. Butter steady at 28@32c for choice to prime State, and 25@27c for choice Western. Cheese quiet at 15@16c. Rice quiet and unchanged. Tobacco quiet and unchanged. Freights to Liverpool dull at 5-16d for cotton, and 7½d for wheat.

New York Dry Goods Trade.

NEW YORK, February 13.—The following are the quotations from the Dry Goods Exchange:

Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 37c. Hoop Skirts—Myers 1XL, 1½ inch tapes, 20 ⅌ 6 hoops & 60 ⅌ 7. 1½ inch, 60 to 21. 1¾ inch, 70 to 24. Manhattan, 30c. Hill's Semper Idem, 36 inch, 80c. Landon, 42 inch, 90c. Prime—Grand Duchess, 36 inch, 90c. Princess, 42 inch, 1 00. Manhattan, 45 inch, 1 10. Delaines—Manchester, 28c. Pacific—Brown Graniteville, 36 inch, 30c. Cornel, 42 inch, 38c. Bates, 26c. Canton Flannels—Naumkeag, 36c. Nashua, 30c. Ticks—York, 31 inch, 65c. 30 inch, Lodi—Hamilton A, 47½c. Stripes—Amoskeag, 36c. American, 31c. Albany, 29c. Denims—Pearl River, 45c. Wide World, 37½c. Warren, 31c. Ticonic, 30c. Cotton Yarns—Warren, 40c. Farmer and Mechanic, 30c.

The following dividends were declared at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day:

Bates, 2½ per cent. Graniteville, 3½. Hoop Skirts—Myers 1XL, 1½ inch tapes, 20 ⅌ 6 hoops & 60 ⅌ 7. 1½ inch, 60 to 21. 1¾ inch, 70 to 24. Manhattan, 30c. Hill's Semper Idem, 36 inch, 80c. Landon, 42 inch, 90c. Prime—Grand Duchess, 36 inch, 90c. Princess, 42 inch, 1 00. Manhattan, 45 inch, 1 10. Delaines—Manchester, 28c. Pacific—Brown Graniteville, 36 inch, 30c. Cornel, 42 inch, 38c. Bates, 26c. Canton Flannels—Naumkeag, 36c. Nashua, 30c. Ticks—York, 31 inch, 65c. 30 inch, Lodi—Hamilton A, 47½c. Stripes—Amoskeag, 36c. American, 31c. Albany, 29c. Denims—Pearl River, 45c. Wide World, 37½c. Warren, 31c. Ticonic, 30c. Cotton Yarns—Warren, 40c. Farmer and Mechanic, 30c.

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